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THE CALHOUN SETTLEMENT

DISTRICT OF ABBEVILLE,

SOUTH CAROLINA

Second Edition

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Dundas, Franics de Sales
Calhoun settlement, district of Abbeville, South Carolina

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PREFACTORY NOTE

In presenting this Brochure — "THE CALHOUN SETTLEMENT" — founded in 1756 by James Calhoun and family, District of Abbeville, South Carolina, the compiler wishes to express sincere appreciation to Mrs. Mary Hemphill Greene, sponsor of the Calhoun Memorial, and Mrs. Nina Taggart Chalmers, for their kind interest and invaluable Calhoun family data.

The manuscript was compiled from authentic records, and from the compiler's personal, and very pleasant, recollections of Colonel James Edward Calhoun and other members of the Calhoun family; of "Millwood" plantation, and of Abbeville and its very kind and hospitable people.

F. de Sales Dundas.

"Arniston", RT. 1
Staunton, Virginia
May 6, 1949

Presented
by —
Francis de Sales Dundas.
"Arniston" Rt. 1
Staunton, Virginia
July 17, 1956.

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1949

APPENDIX

The Secretary of War mentioned in the preceding letter to Cyrus McCormick was the eminent statesman, John C. Calhoun, 2nd. cousin and brother-in-law of Colonel James Edward Calhoun of "Millwood."

A dam twenty two miles north of Augusta, Georgia, called the CLARK HILL DAM, is now being built under U. S. Army engineers—a 50 million dollar project as a flood control measure, for hydro-electric power, and for other purposes, the back water of which will reach practically to Calhoun Falls, S. C.

ANCESTRY

As is indicated in "THE SCOTTISH NATION" and "LODGE'S PEERAGE OF IRELAND," the CALHOUN family of America descends from illustrious forebears—the COLQUHOUNS of Scotland, some of whom emigrated to Ireland. The following are extracts from these two works:

"THE SCOTTISH NATION," VOL. 1: COLQUHOUN, an ancient surname in Scotland, borne by a clan whose territory is in Dumbartonshire, and whose badge is the hazel. The principal families of the name are Colquhoun of Colquhoun and Luss, the chief of the clan, a baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia, created in 1704, and of Great Britain in 1786; Colquhoun of Killermont and Garscadden; Colquhoun of Ardenconnel, and Colquhoun of Glenmallan. There was likewise Colquhoun of Tilliquhoun, a baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia (1625), but his family is extinct.

The origin of the name is territorial. One tradition deduces the descent of the first possessor from a younger son of the old earls of Lennox, because of the similitude of their armorial bearings.

The immediate ancestor of the family of Luss was Humphry de Kilpatrick, who, in the reign of Alexander the second, obtained a grant of the lands and barony of Colquhoun, pro servitio unius militis, &c., and in consequence assumed the name of Colquhoun, instead of his own.

His son, Ingelram de Colquhoun, lived in the reign of Alexander the Third. In a charter of Malcolm, fourth earl of Lennox, in favour of Malcolm, son and heir of Sir John de Luss, of the lands of Luss, in 1280, Ingelram de Colquhoun is a witness. His son, Humphry de Colquhoun, is witness in a charter of Malcolm, fifth earl of Lennox, in favour of Sir John de Luss, which was confirmed by Robert the First in 1316.

Sir Robert de Colquhoun, the son of the last mentioned Humphry, in the reign of David Bruce, married the daughter and sole heiress of Humphry de Luss, lord of Luss, head or chief of an ancient family of that name, whose extensive possessions lay in the mountainous but beautiful and picturesque district on the margin of Loch Lomond, and the sixth or seventh in direct male line from Malduin, dean of Lennox, who, in the beginning of the twelfth century, received from Alwyn, second earl of Lennox, a charter of the lands of Luss. He is also witness in a charter of the lands of Auchmar by Walter of Faslane, lord of Lennox, to Walter de Buchanan in 1373. He had three sons, namely Sir Humphry, his heir; Robert, first of the family of Camstroddan, from whom several other families of the name of Colquhoun in Dumbartonshire are descended; and Patrick, who is mentioned in a charter from his brother Sir Humphry to his other brother Robert.

The eldest son, Sir Humphry, is a witness to two charters by Duncan earl of Lennox in the years 1390, 1394, and 1395. He had two sons and two daughters. Patrick, his younger son, was ancestor of the Colquhouns of Glennis, from whom

the Colquhouns of Barrowfield, Piedmont, and others were descended. The eldest son, Sir John Colquhoun, was appointed governor of the castle of Dumbarton in the minority of King James the Second. By his wife, Jean, daughter of Robert Lord Erskine, he had a son, Malcolm, a youth of great promise, who was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James the First. He died before his father, leaving a son, Sir John, who succeeded his grandfather in 1440. This Sir John Colquhoun was one of the most distinguished men of his age in Scotland, and highly esteemed by King James the Third, from whom he got a charter, under the great seal, of several lands in 1462, and in 1463 he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. The same year he was appointed clerk register for Scotland. From 1465 to 1469 he held the high office of comptroller of the Exchequer. He was subsequently appointed sheriff principal of Dumbartonshire. In 1465 he got a grant of the lands of Kilmardmny, and in 1472 and in 1473, of Roseneath, Strone, &c. In 1474 he was appointed lord high Chamberlain of Scotland, and immediately thereafter was nominated one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, to negotiate a marriage between the prince royal of Scotland, and the princess Cicily, daughter of King Edward the Fourth. By a royal charter dated 17th. September 1477 he was constituted governor of the castle of Dumbarton for life. He was killed by a common ball, in defending that fortress against besiegers 1st May 1478. By his wife, daughter of Thomas Lord Boyd, he had two sons and one daughter. His second son, Robert was bred to the church, and was first rector of Kippen and Luss, and afterwards bishop of Argyle from 1473 to 1499. The daughter, Margaret, married Sir William Murray, seventh baron of Tullibardine (ancestor of the dukes of Athol), and bore him seventeen sons. His eldest son, Sir Humphry Colquhoun, died in 1493, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John Colquhoun, who received the order of knighthood from King James the Fourth, and obtained a charter under the great seal of sundry lands and baronies in Dumbartonshire, dated 4th. December 1506. By his first wife, Margaret Stewart, daughter of John, earl of Lennox, ancestor of the royal faimly, Sir John Colquhoun had two sons and four daughters, and by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of William Cunningham of Craigends, he had two sons. His eldest son, Sir Humphry Colquhoun, married Lady Catherine Graham, daughter of William first earl of Montrose, and died in 1537. His son, Sir John Colquhoun, married Agnes, daughter of the fourth Lord Boyd, ancestor of the earls of Kilmarnock, by whom, with two daughters, he had three sons, namely, Humphry, John and Alexander. He died before 1583. His eldest son, Humphry, acquired the heritable coronership of the county of Dumbarton, from Robert Graham of Knockdollian, which was ratified and confirmed by a charter under the great seal in 1583. Alexander, third son of Sir John Colquhoun, got a charter under the great seal of the lands of Woltoun, Auchindouarie, &c., in Dumfries-shire, dated 5th. February 1597. This Alexander Colquhoun by his wife Helen, daughter of Sir George Buchanan of that ilk, had five sons and a daughter.

The eldest son, Sir John, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal of the ten pound land of Dunnerbuck, dated 20th. February 1602. He

was by King Charles the First created a baronet of Nova Scotia by patent dated the last day of August 1625. He adhered to the royal cause during all the time of the civil wars, on which account he suffered many hardships, and, in 1654, was by Cromwell fined two thousand pounds sterling. He married Lady Lillias Graham, daughter of the fourth earl of Montrose, brother of the great marquis, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. His two eldest sons succeeded to the baronecty. From Alexander, the third son, the Colquhouns of Tillyquhoun were descended.

Sir John, the second baronet of Luss, married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Gideon Ballie of Lochend, in the county of Haddington, and had one son, John, who died unmarried, and four daughters. He was succeeded in 1676, by his brother, Sir James, third baronet of Luss, who married Penuel, daughter of William Cunningham of *Balleichan in Ireland.* He had, with one daughter, a son, Sir Humphry, fourth baronet. The latter was a member of the last Scottish parliament, and strenuously opposed and voted against every article of the treaty of union. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Houston of that ilk, baronet, he had an only daughter, Anne Colquhoun, his sole heiress, who, in 1702, married James Grant of Pluscardine, second son of Ludovick Grant of Grant, immediate younger brother of Brigadier Alexander Grant, heir apparent of the said Ludovick. Having no male issue, Sir Humphry, with the design that his daughter and her husband should succeed him in his whole estate and honours, in 1704 resigned his baronecty into the hands of her majesty Queen Anne, for a new patent to himself in liferent, and his son-in-law and his heirs therein named in fee, but with the express limitation that he and his heirs so succeeding to that estate and title should be obliged to bear the name and arms of Colquhoun of Luss, &c. It was also specially provided that the estates of Grant and Luss should not be conjoined. Sir Humphry died in 1718, and was succeeded in his estate and honours by James Grant his son-in-law, under the name and designation of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. He enjoyed that estate and title till the death of his elder brother, Brigadier Alexander Grant, in 1719, when, succeeding to the estate of Grant, he relinquished the name and title of Colquhoun of Luss, and resumed his own, retaining the baronecty, it being by the last patent vested in his person. He died in 1747. By the said Anne, his wife, he had a numerous family. His eldest son, Humphry Colquhoun, subsequently Humphry Grant of Grant, died unmarried in 1732. The second son, Ludovick, became Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, baronet, (see GRANT OF GRANT, and SEAFIELD, Earl of); while the third son James succeeded as Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. He is the amiable and very polite gentleman described by Smollett in his inimitable novel of Humphry Clinker, under the name of "Sir George Colquhoun, a colonel in the Dutch service." He married Lady Helen Sutherland, daughter of William Lord Strathnaver, son of the nineteenth earl of Sutherland, and by her he had three sons and five daughters. In 1777 he founded the town of Helensburgh on the frith of Clyde, and named it after his wife. To put an end to some disputes which had arisen with regard to the destination of the old patent of the Nova Scotia

baronecty, (John Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun, as the eldest cadet, having, on the death of his cousin-german, Sir Humphry Colquhoun, in 1718, assumed the title as heir male of his grandfather, the patentee,) Sir James was, in 1786, created a baronet of Great Britain. His second youngest daughter, Margaret, married William Baillie, a lord of session under the title of Lord Polkemmet, and was the mother of Sir William Baillie, baronet. Sir William died in November 1786.

His eldest son, Sir James Colquhoun, 2d. bart., sheriff-depute of Dumbartonshire, was one of the principal clerks of session. By his wife, Jane, daughter and co-heir of James Falconer, Esq., of Monktown, he had five sons and four daughters. He died in 1805. His eldest son, Sir James, third baronet, was, for some time, M.P. for Dumbartonshire. He married, on 13th. June 1799, his cousin Janet, daughter of Sir John Sinclair, baronet, and had three sons and two daughters. Of this lady, who died October 21, 1846, and who was distinguished for her virtues, piety, and benevolence, a memoir by the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., London, was published in 1849.

The eldest son, Sir James Colquhoun, the fourth baronet of the new creation, and the eighth of the old patent, succeeded on his father's death, 3d February 1836; chief of the Colquhouns of Luss; Lord-lieutenant of Dumbartonshire, and M.P. for that county from 1837 to 1841. He married in June 1843, Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby of Birkenbog. She died 3d. May 1844, leaving one son, James, born in 1844.

The family mansion, Ross-dhu, is situated on a beautiful peninsula, as the name indicates. As the family possessions all lie between an arm of the sea and an island lake—Loch Gare and Loch Lomond—the name of Colquhoun, in Scotland pronounced Co-woon (whence the surname Cowan) is, among other conjectures, supposed to be derived from Col. in old french, a hill, or rather an elevated neck connecting two mountains or detached peaks, and quhon, quoin, or quhoin, (pronounced cune or whoon, in modern Spanish,) an angular wedge, which would correctly describe the nature of the property, being the high wedge-shaped land extending between two mountains at the angle where Loch Gare issues from the Clyde. These possessions may therefore have been so called from the Normans who appear to have accompanied David when, as count, he governed the southern portion of Scotland, or Cumbria, during the reign of Alexander the First, and, as we learn by a curious inquest held in the reign of Alexander the Second, resided in the neighborhood of Dumbarton. To the possessions of the family of Colquhoun was added in 1852 the estate of Ardincaple, purchased from the dowager duchess of Argyle.

Robert, a younger son of Sir Robert Colquhoun of that ilk, who married the heiress of Luss, was the first of the Colquhouns of Camstrodden, which estate, with the lands of Achirgahan, he obtained by charter, dated 4th July 1395, from his brother Sir Humphry. Sir James Colquhoun, 2d. baronet, purchased that estate from the hereditary proprietor, and re-annexed it to the estate of Luss.

COLQUHOUN, PATRICK, a metropolitan magistrate, and well known writer on statistics and criminal jurisprudence, descended from an ancient family,

was born at Dumbarton, March 14, 1745. His father, who held the office of registrar of the records of the county of Dumbarton, was nearly related to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, baronet. He was a class-fellow of Smollett, and died at the age of forty four. His son, the subject of this notice, before he attained his sixteenth year went to *Virginia* to engage in commercial pursuits. In 1766, he returned home, and settled in Glasgow, where, in 1775, he married a lady of his own name. In January 1782 he was elected Lord Provost of Glasgow; and having devised a plan for a chamber of commerce and manufactures in that city, he obtained a royal charter for it, and became its chairman. He filled several other civic offices with great credit and reputation.

In November 1789 he removed to London with his family; and having composed several popular treatises on the subject of Police, he was, in 1792, when seven public offices were established, appointed to one of them, through the inuence of his friend Mr. Henry Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville (*a*); and as a police magistrate, he distinguished himself by his activity and application. In 1775 he published a "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," which passed through six large editions. This work procured him, in 1797, the degree of LL.D. from the university of Glasgow. He was also appointed, by the legislature of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, agent for the colony of Great Britain. In 1800 appeared his "Treatise on the Police of the River Thames," containing an historical account of the trade of the port of London, and suggesting means for the protection of property on the river and in the adjacent parts of the metropolis. His plan was afterwards adopted, and a new police-office erected at Wapping. As some acknowledgement of the success of his endeavors to promote safe navigation of the river Thames, it may be stated that the West India merchants presented him with the sum of five hundred pounds; while the Russia Company voted him a piece of plate to the value of one hundred guineas. Mr. Colquhoun died April 25, 1820, aged seventy-five, having resigned his official situation about two years previous to his decease. His works are:

Observations on the State of the Cotton manufacture, 1783.
Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, 1796.
Observations on the Office of a Constable, 1799.
Treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames, 1800.
Treatise on Indigence, 1806.
A New and Effectual System of Education for the Laboring People, 1806.
A Treatise on the Wealth, Power and Resources of the British Empire. 2nd. edition, improved, 1815.
(a—Compiler's note).

It is both interesting and gratifying that the friendship and cordial relations which existed between Henry Dundas (1st. Viscount Melville), son of Robert Dundas (third Lord Arniston) and Patrick Colquhoun, also existed between the Calhoun and Dundas families, in the District of Abbeville, South Carolina.

"THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND" (LODGE).

VOL. 1.

MONTGOMERY. Sir John Montgomery, son of Sir John Montgomery of Eglesham, succeeded to the estate (Eglesham), and was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James 1, 1423, from his confinement in England for eighteen years by King Henry IV; at whose inauguration the next year, he was one of the barons, on whom the honour of knighthood was conferred; and one of the peers, who sat upon the trial of Murdo, Duke of Albany. He married Agnes, daughter of Herbert Lord Maxwell, and by her had Alexander his heir, a man of great parts, of the privy council to King James I and II; by the former he was commissioned in 1430, with Sir Alexander Cunningham, to be governor of Kintyre and Knapdale; and the next year sent to England, to treat of the continuing a peace between the two realms, which was concluded. He obtained several beneficial grants from King James II, in recompence of his services, by whom he was twice sent a commisioner to England, in 1444 and 1447, and advanced to the dignity of a lord of parliament.

He married Margaret, daughter to Thomas Boyde of Kilmarnock, by whom he had three sons and five daughters, viz., Alexander, his heir apparent; George, founder of the family of Skelmurlie, baronets, (the chief branch whereof terminated in an heiress, married 11 th. June 1735 to Mr. Montgomery, the younger of Coilsfield); Thomas, minister of Eglesham; Margaret married John, *the first Earl of Lennox;* Janet to Sir Robert Cunningham, ancestor to the Earl of Glencairn; ..... to Alexander Hume of that ilk; Jean to John, Lord Kennedy; and Agnes to William Cunningham of Glengarnock.

Alexander, the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter to Patrick Hepbourn of Hales; and dying before his father, left two sons; viz., (1) Alexander, who married Catharine, daughter to Gilbert, Lord Kennedy, and by his son Hugh, created Earl of Eglington in 1503, was ancestor to the earl of that title in Scotland. (2) Robert, from whom descends the Earl of Mount-Alexander.

Which Robert was denominated of Braidstane, having the lands of that place assigned him for his patrimony, of which he was laird, and was succeeded therein by his eldest son Robert, the second laird, father of Robert the third laird, whose son Adam, the fourth laird, married the eldest daughter of .....*COLQUHOUN, LAIRD OF LUSS, CHIEF OF HIS ANCIENT SEPT;* and had Adam his heir, and other children, (b) Adam, the fifth laird, purchased lands from Hugh, Earl of Eglington, and married the daughter of ..... Montgomery, laird of Haisilheads, by whom he had four sons, viz., Sir Hugh, his successor, created Viscount Montgomery, George, Patrick and John.

HAMILTON, VISCOUNT STRABANE. James Hamilton, eldest son of Claud, Lord Paisly, being a man of great parts and abilities, was much taken notice of at court, where he was a Lord of the King's bedchamber; who, by

reason of his especial merit, advanced him in 1604 to the dignity of Baron of Abercorn; in which year he was appointed one of the commissioners on the part of Scotland, to treat of an union with England; his majesty being also further pleased by patent, bearing date 10 July 1606, to create him Earl of Abercorn, Baron of Hamilton, Mount Castle and Kilpatrick. And the King proposing to hold a parliament in *IRELAND,* made choice of some few eminent persons, capable of that honour and trust, for the nobility of their birth, and their estates and possessions in this kingdom, to be assistant with the upper house, and to have place and voice as peers of the realm; and therefore by his letter from Westminister 31 March 1613, authorized the L. D. to call to the next parliament by writ of summons, his right trusty and right well-beloved cousin the Earl of Abercorn, directing that he should hold the same place and precedency of an Earl in parliament, as he did at the council-table, and in all other places,—On 20 May 1615 he was appointed for the council for the province of MUNSTER; and had a large grant of lands in the barony of Strabane; upon which he built a very strong and fair castle; a school-house and church; and about the castle was built a town, consisting of eighty houses, many of lime and stone, very well and strongly built, and the rest good timber houses, in which were 120 families, able to make 200 men, every one having arms for his defence.

He married Mariana, daughter of Thomas, Lord Boyde, and deceasing 16 March 1617, before his father, had issue by her, who died in, or about the year 1633, five sons and three daughters, viz.:

(1) James his successor, created Baron of Strabane.

(2) Claud, to whom his brother, by permission of King Charles I, resigned the honour of Strabane.

(3) Sir William Hamilton, Knight, who was long resident at Rome from the Queen Dowager of England, and in his old age married Jane, daughter to *ALEXANDER COLQUHOUN, LAIRD OF LUSS,* and widow of Alan, Lord Catheart, but left no issue.

(4) Sir George Hamilton, Baronet of Nova Scotia.

(5) Sir Alexander Hamilton of London, Knight.

(6) Lady Anne, married Hugh, Lord Semple.

(7) Lady Margaret, married Sir William Conyngham of Caprington.

(8) Lady Lucy, never married.

THE CALHOUN SETTLEMENT

ESTABLISHED IN 1756 BY JAMES CALHOUN AND FAMILY, DISTRICT OF ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE FIRST SETTLERS: According to the "NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPAEDIA," James Calhoun and family emigrated from county DONEGAL, Ireland, to Pennsylvania in 1733. The Calhoun family, following the tide of emigration then setting southward along the ALLEGHANIES, moved to the banks of the Kanawha, in what is now Wythe county, Virginia. The incursions of the Indians, consequent upon Braddock's defeat, compelled them to a new emigration, and again moving southward, they established in 1756 the Calhoun Settlement, so called, in the upper part of South Carolina, near the Savannah river, in what is now Abbeville district. (*a*).

(a) The following is an extract from "THE COMPENDIUM OF AMERICAN GENEOLOGY," (First Families of America), Vol. 111:

CALHOUN, JAMES, (1694-1772). from Ireland with his wife, four sons and one daughter, to Pa., 1733, removed to Wythe county, Va., to Abbeville Co., S. C.; married *Catherine Montgomery*. (For further details on Montgomery, see extract from "THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND," included in this sketch).

It is not clear if the three brothers of James Calhoun—Ezekiel, William, and Patrick—emigrated with him and family from Ireland in 1733, or came later. The first reference to any Calhoun in the district of Abbeville in official records are the grants of land to the Calhouns who settled in the Long Cane area. The four brothers—Ezekiel, William, Patrick and James—are reported to have arrived in this section in 1756; but they did not secure their grants of land until the summer of 1758, from records in the offices of the Historical Commission in Columbia. Ezekiel and Patrick filed their petitions for grants of land on June 6, 1758, and James Calhoun, a brother, filed his first petition on July 4, 1758. Later, William, the fourth brother, filed a petition for land and all four brothers secured several additional grants from time to time.

Ezekiel Calhoun, one of the brothers mentioned above, married ..... Jane Ewing. They had the following children:

(1) John Ewing Calhoun (of whom below),
(2) Patrick Calhoun,
(3) Ezekiel Calhoun, Jr.,
(4) Mary Calhoun, who married ..... Carr,
(5) Rebecca Calhoun, who married General Andrew Pickens, March 19, 1765.
(6) Catherine Calhoun, married January .., 1768, her first cousin, Alexander Noble, son of Mary Noble and John Noble.

(1) John Ewing Calhoun (above) was born about 1750; read law in Charleston, admitted to the bar 1793. Member General Assembly and elected United States Senator by the Assembly in 1801. He married Floride Bonneau, October 8, 1786, and they had the following children:

(1) Benjamin Calhoun, died young,
(2) Caroline Calhoun, died young,
(3) Floride Bonneau Calhoun, born February 15, 1792, married, January 8, 1811, her father's first cousin, John Caldwell Calhoun, at the beautiful home of her parents, Hon. and Mrs. John Ewing Calhoun, on the lower Santee river in South Carolina, (a).
(4) John Ewing Calhoun, Jr.,
(5) James Edward Calhoun (of whom below),
(6) William Sheridan Calhoun.

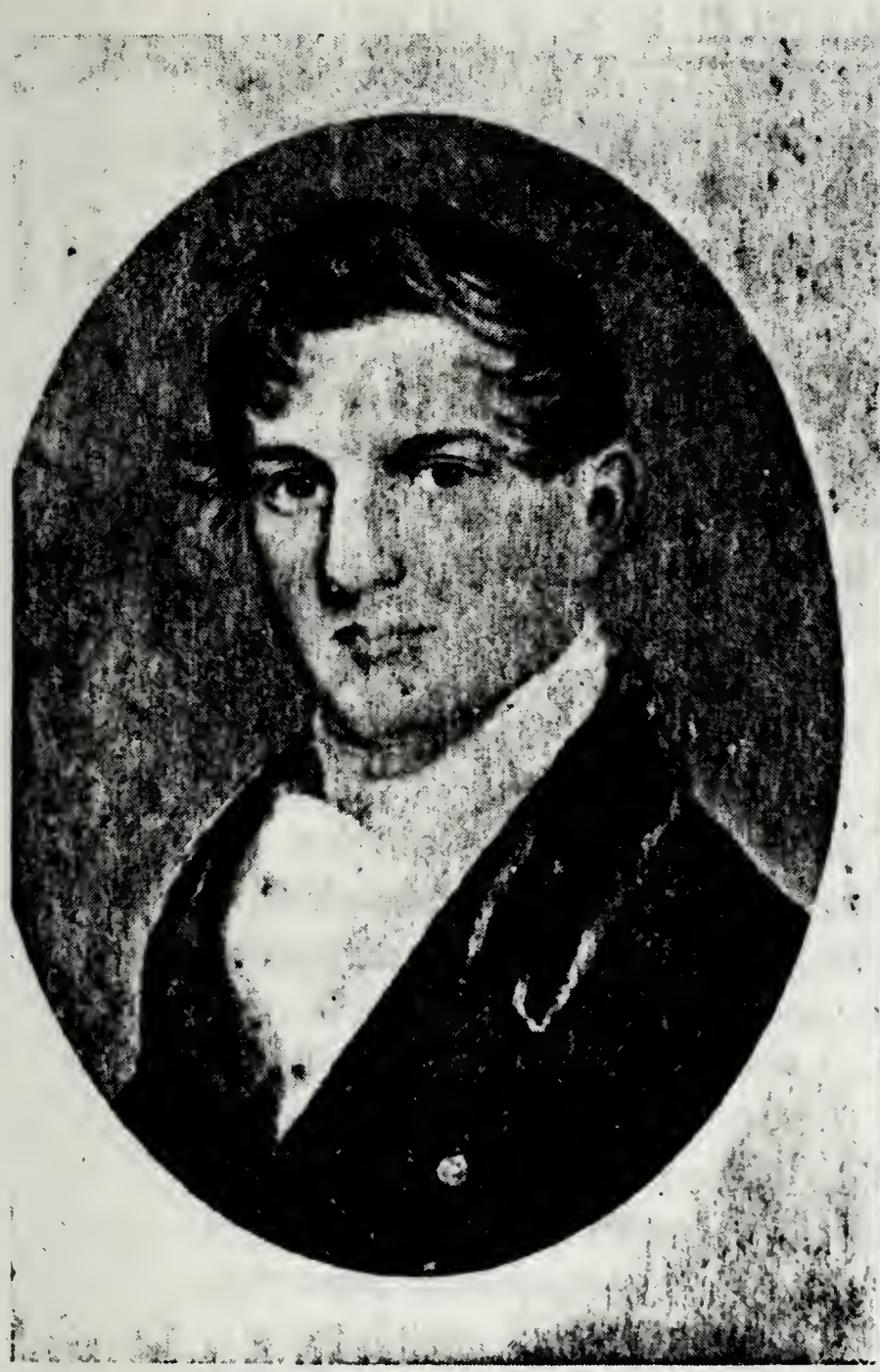
(a) (For the eminent Statesman, see "Fort Hill, John C. Calhoun Shrine," by Mrs. Harriet Hefner Cook, Clemson College, South Carolina, June 15, 1948).

(5) JAMES EDWARD CALHOUN. Appointed a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, May 30, 1816. A letter of June 17, 1816, notifying him of his appointment and enclosing his warrant, dated May 30, 1816, was addressed to him at Bath, S. C.

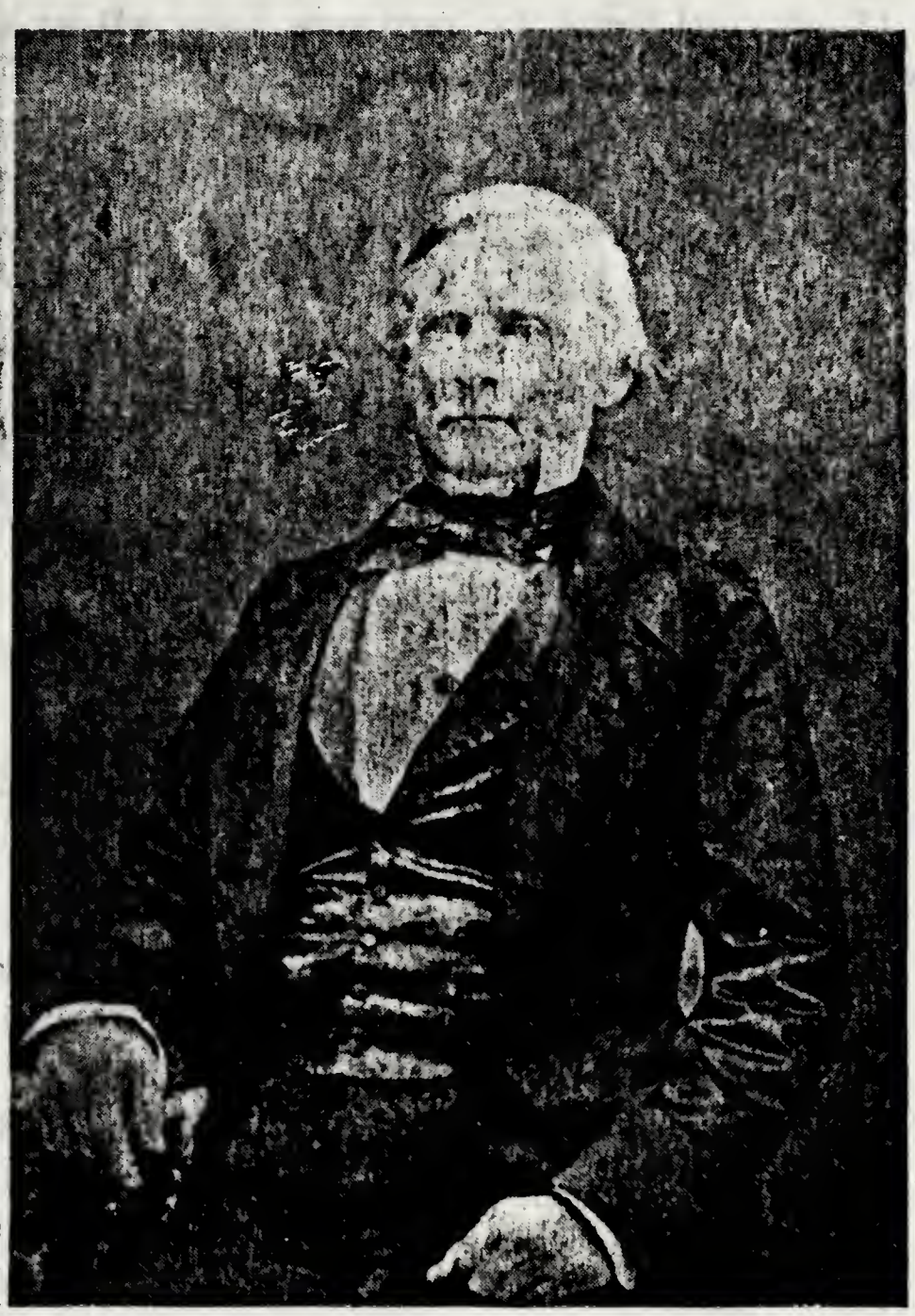
On January 7, 1817, he was ordered to report to the Commanding Officer at New Orleans for duty on that station. His name appears on the pay roll of the New Orleans station under that date, as transferred the same date to the U. S. S. CONGRESS, which was then stationed at New Orleans. His appearance on board the CONGRESS is given as April 26, 1817, off the Balize at New Orleans. The vessel was then under the command of Captain Charles Morris. She came north in the fall of 1817, and then sailed from Norfolk for Rio de Janeiro under the command of Captain Arthur Sinclair in December, returning to Norfolk in July, 1818. She sailed again for the coast of Brazil, May 16, 1819, under the command of Captain John D. Henley, returning to Hampton Roads, May 29, 1821. Calhoun was attached to her on both cruises. He was detached June 12, 1821, and furloughed for 8 months. April 22, 1822, his furlough was renewed for 8 months, and again on April 23, 1823, for the same period.

July 20, 1824, he was ordered to report to Captain Macdonough, at New York, for duty on board the U.S.S. CONSTITUTION under his command. The CONSTITUTION sailed from New York for the Mediterranean October 30, 1824, arriving at Gibralter, November 24. On November 30 he was detached from her by permission.

March 10, 1825, he was ordered to report to Captain Thomas Tingey, President of the Board of Examination, on March 14. He was passed for promotion, and on April 28, 1826, commissioned Lieutenant.



James Edward Calhoun.
Appointed Midshipman, U. S. Navy, May 30, 1816. Commissioned Lt., April 28, 1826.



James Edward Calhoun (1796-1889).
The "Grand Old Man of Millwood," Savannah River, District of Abbeville, South Carolina.

May 19, 1826, he was ordered to report to Commodore James Barron, at Norfolk, for duty on the U. S. S. MACEDONIAN, and on May 24 a letter to Captain Biddle commanding the vessel, was enclosed to him authorizing him to be detached from the MACEDONIAN before her return to the United States if he so desired and the situation of the vessel permitted. He served on the MACEDONIAN on the coast of Brazil until April 22, 1827, when he was transferred to the U. S. S. BOSTON of the same squadron. A letter from the Department dated May 15, 1828, addressed to him at Rio de Janeiro, granted him 12 months leave, and informed him it could probably be extended if desired. The records do not show whether he availed himself of any leave at this time. He returned to the United States on the BOSTON, which arrived at New York July 12, 1829. On July 21 he was granted leave until further orders, and on July 31 was detached from the BOSTON.

This ended Calhoun's active service in the Navy. On April 1, 1830, he was furloughed for 12 months, and again furloughed for the same period on April 1, 1831. Correspondence of 1831 shows that he was living on Milwood Plantation, near Terryville, S. C., at this time. On October 1, 1833, he wrote to the Secretary of the Navy stating that in the last communication received from the Department he had been informed that he would not be called on until his services were necessary. He expressed himself as grateful for the respite, but requested a furlough for 6 months in order to provide against any sudden call, on account of the accumulation of business on his hands. He stated that he was so absorbed in making extensive improvements that it was probable that he would resign his commission at the end of that time. On November 11, 1833, the Secretary wrote him, accepting his resignation, adding that the Department regretted that he should come to the conclusion to leave the service, to which he had been so long and so creditably attached. (*a*).

(a) (The above record of Lt. Calhoun's Naval service is from a letter of February 23, 1934, from the Office of Naval Records and Library, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.)

Lt. James Edward Calhoun married ..... Maria Simpkins, of Edgefield, and they had one child. The mother and child died shortly after the child's birth, and before Lt. Calhoun could return home from sea duty. He did not marry again.

CALHOUN, JAMES EDWARD As indicated previously, Lt. Calhoun retired from the naval service, November 11, 1833, to devote his time and attention to his home—"Millwood," on the Savannah river, Abbeville county, South Carolina, and vast holdings in that area. In later years, Lt. Calhoun was also known as Colonel Calhoun; hence referring to him as such in the remainder of this sketch.

Describing Colonel James Edward Calhoun, as the compiler recalls: Physically, he was of medium statue, slender but of striking military bearing; blue eyes; perfect teeth, all his own; ruddy complexion and grey hair; a brilliant conversa-

tionist and full of good humor; very kindly and affable to all, irrespective of station in life. He was also very active, notwithstanding advanced years. Even at ninety years of age, the compiler saw him on old Bob, his high spirited saddle horse, riding along the river road accompanied by his man, William, who always handled the lines over Jack and Mandy—two fine mules with mane and tail like a horse—on the Colonel's trips to Abbeville in the covered wagon. The reason for the long mane and tail of the mules? Colonel James Edward maintained it is not in the Bible to shear the mane and the tail of a mule; consequently, insofar as he and *his* mules were concerned, he did not propose to establish a precedent!

In a letter of January 23, 1949, Mrs. Nina Taggart Chalmers, of Abbeville, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Taggart, whose fine home and large plantation was not far from "Millwood," very kindly gives her impression of Colonel James Edward Calhoun, namely:

"Your remarks in letter to Mrs. Greene about Mr. Calhoun are very interesting; for I, too, have an indistinct picture of him in my mind; I think because we had the same birthday, July 4th., which to my childish mind was a bond between us. I think of him as rather tall and slender but erect, with iron grey hair, but I do not remember his features."

"Millwood" was also known for its loyal and faithful employees, including the farm help and household servants, all of whom were devoted to the Colonel and his interests; and the ex-slaves, many of them, were right there in 1889, or twenty four years after they were emancipated—their "Ol Massah" to the last!

Colonel Calhoun was an intimate friend of the compiler's father, William Oswald Dundas; a friendship anti-dating the War Between the States, and continuing throughout the years. The Colonel never came to Abbeville, during the period 1879-1889, without coming to see the Dundas family, who often visited with him at "Millwood." The compiler has a number of letters from Colonel Calhoun to his father, William Oswald Dundas, which reflect the cordial and friendly relations which existed between him and the Dundas family.

Colonel James Edward Calhoun passed peacefully away at "Millwood," October 31, 1889, aged 93, due to advanced age, rather than to illness, as he had enjoyed good health throughout his long naval service, and in developing and directing operations at "Millwood." By his request, he was interred in the Calhoun family lot at Pendleton, S. C., by the side of his sister, Floride Bonneau Calhoun, Mrs. John Caldwell Calhoun, wife of the distinguished statesman.

Mrs. Nina Taggart Chalmers, previously mentioned, recalls that, when James Edward Calhoun died, her father, Dr. Taggart, took her to Latimer Station to see the special train go by bearing the remains of Colonel Calhoun, for interment at Pendleton.

Of the many good works of Colonel Calhoun, he had much to do with making possible the building of the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Abbeville, located a short distance from the town square, and nearly opposite the fine home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Quarles; namely:

John J. Enright, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America in the early

1800s and located at Abbeville, willed a large lot at the above location (about two acres) to the Diocese of Charleston as a site for a Catholic church. His two sons, John and Thomas, inherited from their father his residence, general store and plantation located between what later became Calhoun Falls (junction of the SAL. and C&WC Rwys.) and Hester's Station on the latter road. The Enright brothers willed their property to the Diocese of Charleston to be sold at their death, and the proceeds to be applied to the building of the church. Colonel Calhoun, whose land joined that of the Enright estate, bought the entire property, and the church was built under the direction of the Rev. John J. Monaghan, pastor of St. Mary's church, Greenville, S. C., and in charge of the several missions. In the spring of 1886, the church was dedicated by Bishop Northrup, of the Diocese of Charleston, attended by Monsignor Quigely, Father Monaghan and Father McCarthy. The dedicatory services were most impressive and were well attended by many Abbevillians. The people of Abbeville later gave the money for the fence around the church property, which included a residence occupied for some years by Dr. Hill and family—very acceptable and gratefully received.

The woodwork for the altar was given by Colonel Calhoun, as is set forth in a letter to William Oswald Dundas, dated Trotter's Shoals, September 11, 1885, of which the following is an extract:

"The material for the altar for the Catholic chapel is in the kiln-drying house, to prepare it to be worked up in time for the dedication." The woodwork for the confessional, exceptionally fine cedar material, was also given by Colonel Calhoun.

(The Rev. John J. Monaghan (*above*) was later appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Wilmington, Delaware. He was succeeded in the pastorate of St. Mary's, Greenville, by the Rev. Fathers McCormick, Alphonse Hirschmeyer (Baron Von di Wiede, an Austraian nobleman), Budd, Gwynn, and McElroy, in the order given).

Colonel Calhoun, quite typical of family practices and traditions, was also a very good neighbor and civic minded; namely:

(1) Mrs. Nina Taggart Chahuers also recalls that, "when their home burned, James Edward Calhoun sent them over a sea chest of corn meal and things of like caliber."

(The people to whom James Edward Calhoun sent the nice contributions when their home burned was the *Dr. Graves family*—not the Dr. Taggart family. Dr. Graves practiced medicine in the same section of Abbeville County as Dr. Taggart, and the Graves home was not far distant).

The only member of the Graves family now living is Miss Caroline Graves, a retired naval officer, a WAC. in the Army, World War II, and now a researcher in the Folger Library, Washington, D. C. (Letter of May 20, 1950,)

(from Mrs. Mary Hemphill Greene).

(2) According to an article which appeared in "The Index-Journal," (Greenwood, S. C.), Colonel James Edward Calhoun willed his personal library to the town of Greenwood as a beginning of a public library, and the books were

placed in what was then the newly built "Greenwood Boys High School."

The compiler also recalls, and with much pleasure, these members of the Calhoun family when the Dundas family resided at "Montivino," near Abbeville, 1879-1890:

Edward (Teddy) Calhoun, nephew of Colonel James Edward Calhoun; also the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Calhoun, the Misses Cuddie, Saidee, Floride and Willie. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Calhoun and family resided at the Norwood home, a beautiful place adorned by magnolias, various shrubs and many exquisite flowers, and located in the triangle north of the town square and near the home of General and Mrs. McGowan, the William Henry Parkers, and the Barnwell and Russell families, all lovely places.

Orville, William Patrick (Willie Pat), James, and the Misses Mary and Sallie Calhoun. Their imposing home and large acreage was about southwest of the town square, toward "Little Mountain," and near the Sondley and Baker residences.

Dr. Calhoun, M.D.

Patrick Calhoun, of Palatka, Florida, who occasionally visited in Abbeville, and always came to see the Dundas family.

Norwood Calhoun, whose fine home and large plantation was some miles west of Abbeville, not far from the Savannah river and near Hester's Station, C&WC. Rwy.)

The Calhoun brothers, whose plantation known as Calhoun's Quarter, was also west of Abbeville, not far from Calhoun Falls, and the home and plantations of Dr. Taggart and Judge Haskell.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Noble, of Abbeville, and Miss Isabella Bratten, daughter of General and Mrs. Bratten, of Columbia, S. C.

"MILLWOOD"

In 1879, the original dwelling—no doubt an impressive mansion at the outset and for many years thereafter,—was in ruins, and in later years was not restored. A short distance to the north thereof was the home which Colonel Calhoun occupied until his death, October 31, 1889, a long and very comfortable one story building. At the west end were two rooms, one used as a living room and office, and one as a bedroom. Extending east was a long hall, with shelves on each side and filled with a very valuable collection of books, many of which were probably gathered in various parts of the world during Lt. Calhoun's career in the naval service. At the east end of the hall was the dining room. Directly opposite was a long building of two large rooms, one used as a kitchen and one as servants' quarters. Back of this building was a very fertile vegetable garden. Near the original dwelling was a well and the home of the overseer, occupied by Mr. Keiser and later by Mr. McAllister. The guest house was to the south, also a long one story building, two rooms and very comfortable, with a combined flower and vegetable garden to the south. In this garden was not only grown many beautiful flowers and fine vegetables but also an excellent quality of tea from plants brought home by Lt. Calhoun on one of his voyages. Directly east of the guest house was a similar building occupied by Mr. James Bell and family. (Mr. Bell was the head carpenter and general mechanic). To the northeast of the kitchen was also a one story building occupied by Cuff Walker and family. Nearby were the farm buildings and large pasture. About a half mile east, and on top of a hill, was the home of uncle Andrew (stone mason and bricklayer) and family. To the south of the guest house and garden were the flour and grist mill, and the cotton gin and press and saw mill, all operated by water power from the Savannah river flowing through a mill race about a half mile long. Near the flour and grist mill was a neat cottage occupied by uncle Nathan, Sr., age about 100, blind and bedridden but who always had a bright smile for all who came to see him, which were many. The sugar cane mill, where an excellent quality of table molasses was made, was not far away. On a high hill to the southeast of the flour mill and other buildings, was the home of John Walker and sisters, a building of the same general style as the other dwellings. On the river road about a mile to the north was the flat boat ferry operated for Colonel Calhoun by uncle Nathan—a ferry to the Georgia side of the river and crossing just below the "Big Island." To the south about the same distance on the river road was the old gold crusher, operated for a time by Colonel Calhoun, but the ore was not in paying quantity and this enterprise was abandoned. The man immediately in charge of the crusher (name not available) requested that he be interred on top of the high hill directly east of the crusher. His wishes were complied with, but when the compiler was up there along in the 80's, the vault had fallen in and the name on the marble top, and the date, could not be deciphered. The road to the east of the crusher led to the main road. At the junction was the home and general store and plantation of the

Enright brothers—John and Thomas. This property joined "Millwood," and was bought in by Colonel James Edward Calhoun, as previously mentioned.

"Millwood" plantation was of immense acreage, and extended for seven miles on the Carolina side of the Savannah river, and a like number on the Georgia side. Colonel Calhoun also had extensive holdings in Occonee county, South Carolina; but these were lost to him, as was found after an investigation by Claude Northrup, Esq., an attorney of Charleston, S. C., due to squatters who settled on the land after further extension of the Blue Ridge Rwy., then completed to Walhalla and Seneca, S. C., was abandoned.

There was much tillable land in "Millwood" plantation, devoted to the production of cotton, corn, small grains and sugar cane; together with much fruit—apples, peaches, pears, plums, figs, muskmelons, cantaloupes, strawberries and blackberries. The outstanding grape in the Abbeville district was the "scupponong"—brown in color and with a high sugar content, excellent for the table and for making wine. The original plants were brought to this country by Dr. Joseph di Togno, a native of Agaccio, Corsica, who came to America in the early 1800s and settled in Philadelphia, where he took a medical course and practiced for some years; later at Charlottesville, Virginia, where he became a tutor of modern languages at the university, thence to Wilmington, N. C., and finally at Abbeville, S. C., where he built the "Rock House" and occupied it for some years. A large vineyard of "scupponongs" was included in the extensive acreage. This property was later divided and the north portion, which became known as "Montivino," and consisting of about 350 acres, was sold and was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. William Oswald Dundas and family, 1880-1890.

"Millwood" also had much forest land—tall and stately pine with only a few limbs at the extreme top; cedar, poplar, black walnut and hickory, and of the type suitable for conversion into lumber of the highest quality, and of long lasting quality as the buildings at "Millwood" clearly indicated.

The boats which plied on the Savannah river were owned by Colonel Calhoun and several other planters in the district. These were propelled by six men on each side with poles, and carried cotton in bales to the Sibley Mills, at Augusta, Georgia, about sixty miles distant, and brought household supplies back. The trip down was fairly easy, but the return against the tide and some shoal water was a slow and difficult process requiring skill and "Iron Men." The compiler sometimes saw these boats coming up stream, and heard the pilot yelling out to the crew: "Karlina, Jorja, ketch that boat tite!" This means of shipping cotton from this area was abondoned when the Savannah Valley branch of the C&WC. Rwy. was completed, Anderson to McCormick, S. C.

The Will of James Edward Calhoun is on file in the Judge of Probates office in Abbeville. The listing of the property is also there, and it is certainly interesting.

In the "Abbeville Medium" of September 6, 1906, a sale of the land on the South Carolina and Georgia side of the Savannah river, owned by the estate of

James Edward Calhoun, was advertised, in all 11,664 acres. No other details of the sale available.

CALHOUN, FRANCES JOSETTE, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Joseph Calhoun, of "Cedar Hill," an extensive plantation on Little River, District of Abbeville, married Dr. Joseph Marshall, brother of Colonel Foster Marshall, of Mexican War fame.

One of the compiler's much cherished treasures is a copy of "The Press & Banner & Abbeville Medium" of March 14, 1935 sent him by Miss Kate Marshall, with the following notation: "Mama is doing real well at 103 years old. Read the article on page 2."

The article, by Lewis Perrin, a boyhood friend of the compiler's, is a very fitting tribute to Captain and Mrs. Joseph Calhoun, and their daughter, Frances Josette; also of their magnificent home and plantation, "Cedar Hill." The picture shown in the paper of Frances Josette (Mrs. Marshall)—"ABBEVILLE'S GRAND OLD LADY"—bears a striking family resemblance to her cousin, Colonel James Edward Calhoun, and does not reflect one of advanced years; rather one who, notwithstanding more than a century of life's journey and the vicissitudes which at times meet us on the way, trod its path with faith and undaunted spirit, and typifies the same serenity of outlook and mind as in the days of yore; a very happy life which she not only enjoyed, but also brought enjoyment to others—her family, her relatives and many friends.

The beautiful home and gardens of the Marshall family—Dr. and Mrs. Marshall, the Misses Kate, Sallie, Elizabeth, Calhoun and Waldo, on the north joined "Montivino," the home of the Dundas family.

In 1919, when the distinguished french officer, Marshall Foch, toured this country, his train stopped at Abbeville. Mrs. Marshall, with the aid of two small boys, presented him with a basket of lovely flowers from the Marshall gardens, which were most gracefully received. Some other Abbevillians presented him with some fine water melons and cantaloupes, whereupon he, not known the name, smiling, exclaimed: "Shells! Grenades!"

Also north of "Montivino," and near the home of the Marshall family, was a good diamond for the game of "swat." Participating in the games from time to time were:

Waldo Marshall, Lewis Perrin, Tom and Frank Parker (later Commdr. Thomas Drayton Parker, USN., and Brigadier General Frank Parker, USA.); Lewis Russell, Tom and Perrin Quarles, Archie Thompson, James and Coulter Cothran (sons of the Hon. Thomas P. Cothran, M. C.); Andrew and Fraser Lyons (sons of Judge Lyons); Eugene McMillan, Douglas Dundas and the compiler. A number of Abbevillians very kindly took an interest and occasionally came out to watch the sport. Their presence added much to the pleasure of the participants.

CLEMSON, JOHN CALHOUN, C.S.A. In answer to an inquiry of March 17, 1934, the following letter to the compiler was received from the Ad-

jutant General's office, War Department, Washington, D. C., under date of March 26, 1934:

"The records show that John C. Clemson, also borne as Calhoun Clemson, private Company B., 1st (Orr's) Regiment, South Carolina Rifles, Confederate States Army, enlisted July 21, 1861, at Camp Pickens, Anderson District, South Carolina, age 20 years."

"He was appointed from South Carolina, 2nd. Lieutenant, Infantry, C.S.A., January 24, 1862, to take rank from December 16, 1861."

"His name appears on the roll of Company H., 1st. Regiment of South Carolina Artillery, C.S.A., for February, 1862, as 2nd. Lieutenant, but by order dated May 7, 1863, he was assigned to duty with the nitre and mining Bureau, and on May 16, 1863, he tendered his resignation as an officer of the 1st. South Carolina Artillery and the same was accepted May 28, 1863."

"His name appears on a Register of Appointments, C.S.A., as 1st Lieutenant, but the date of appointment is not shown."

"He was captured at Bolivar, Mississippi, September 9, 1863, imprisoned at Johnson's Island, Ohio, where he was released June 11, 1865, on taking the Oath of Allegiance to the United States. At that time his age was stated as 23 years, fair complexion, dark hair, grey eyes, height 6 feet 4 inches, and residence as Pendleton, South Carolina."

On page 414 of Volume 25 of the publication entitled "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies" it is stated under date of September 15, 1863, that Colonel Currie of the Marine Brigade reported "he has just captured at Bolivar 3 Rebel paymasters, with $2,200,000 in Confederate Money, to pay off the soldiers at Little Rock. He also captured the Escort consisting of 35 men." (The compiler's father, William Oswald Dundas, C.S.A., was one of the 3 paymasters. He was sent to Camp Morton, Indiana, where he remained until the close of the war).

THE COMPILER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF ABBEVILLE, (1879-90)

A very picturesque town of about 1,500 population. On the east and west side of the town square were stores, with the exception of the southeastern corner. The court house was there, a two story brick building. The Post Office, about midway on the west side and near Branch's hotel, built from brick said to have been brounght from England, was one of the oldest in the row. Mr. Lawson, postmaster for many years, was succeeded by Mrs. Lawson, and later by their son, James. The first bank opened in Abbeville was in the front of Branch's hotel. At the north end of the square was Seal's hotel, and on the street level a number of stores. Also at the north end was a street, beginning at the Episcopal church and extending to the Columbia and Greenville Railroad station, Mr. Tynes Hammond, Agent. A telephone line ran from J. Allen Smith & Sons' store on the west side of the square to this station—a box at each end covered by parchment—a strictly one party line, no interruptions and good service! ' ' '

During the period, 1879-1890, Abbeville was only served by one railroad—the Hodges branch of the C&G. which passed Fort Pickens, the home of General and Mrs. Robert R. Hemphill and family, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Roche and family, terminating at Hodge's where it connected with the main line. In the early 1890s, the Hamlet, N. C., Atlanta division of the SAL. Rwy. was completed as far as Abbeville.

There were many beautiful homes in and around Abbeville, adorned by lovely flower gardens, shrubs and magnolias. The two magnolias in front of the Church of the Sacred Heart were bought in Augusta, Georgia, by William Oswald Dundas, who set them out assisted by his sons, Douglas and the compiler.

The Townes Robertson home, some distance north of the square, was very handsome and noted for its variety of flowers, shrubs and trees. Major Armistead Burt, C.S.A., also resided there, and it is said the last meeting of Jefferson Davis with several of his officers was held at the Robertson residence.(A)

The "Rock House," formerly occupied by Dr. Joseph di Togno, was for many years the home of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Douglas and family.

Abbeville, also, had a very attractive summer resort; at "Little Mountain," about six miles from the town, with mineral springs (principally iron) at the east base. A number of Abbevillians, the Lewis H. Russell's, the Dr. Don Henry Wilson's and others, had cottages there. Many others went out from time to time to drink the mineral water, enjoy the cool air and a walk up the mountain side.

A military company, known as the Abbeville Rifles, was commanded by Captain Willie McGowan, and occasionally was inspected by Adjutant General Milledge L. Bonham, son of former Governor Bonham, of South Carolina. The

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(A)----For Correction of Location of the Last Meeting of the Confederate Cabinet. See *Second Edition.*

compiler often watched Captain McGowan drilling his company in the town square, and just as often regretted he was too young for membership and participation in these very interesting activities.

While the compiler had very vivid memories of the severe earthquake which rocked Abbeville, and all of the eastern part of the United States, in the latter 80s, and also saw the comet which appeared shortly after the quake, he did not definitely recall the dates, nor the name of the comet. However, these were obtained through the courtesy of the Rev. Francis J. Heyden, S. J., director of Georgetown University Observatory, Washington, D. C., namely:

The earthquake occurred at 10 PM., on August 31, 1886.

The date of the comet was also 1886, and was discovered by the well known astronomer Barnard. Hence the name, "Barnard's comet."

The compiler saw this comet at "Millwood" plantation, in company with his father and Colonel James Edward Calhoun, time about 10PM. Colonel James Edward appeared in a long flowing robe, which he called a cassulia, brought, or perhaps the idea was brought, from the orient on one of his voyages. Although his eyesight was very good, the Colonel had binoculars which he probably used during his naval service.

It was a beautiful night, although rather cool for the season, moonlight and plenty of stars; and the soft murmur of the water flowing over the rocks in the Savannah was certainly conductive to sleep; sleep much enjoyed, no doubt, by Colonel James Edward, who, not forgetting many a night of "life on the ocean wave," slept in a hammock suspended from the ceiling of his room and reached by a small ladder; also by many others, including the compiler and his father, on "Millwood" plantation.

Abbeville was also in the area of the big blizzard of 1888, a blizzard which swept much of the United States in that year, of which the compiler also has vivid recollections, or:

His father and he had gone to Elberton, Georgia, in an open wagon and were caught in the blizzard; but, after a layover of several days, started back and reached the ferry at the Savannah river in the evening. The ice in the river was so thick that the ferryman, uncle Nathan, could not put us across in the flat boat ferry, and we spent the night at the very hospitable home of Judge and Mrs. Blackwell, several miles distant. The following afternoon we again tried to get across, and finally landed on the Carolina side after slow and rough going. The boat was propelled by several men with poles, with two men at the bow knocking off the hugh cakes of ice—quite an inovation for the "sunny south," as well as the strong and willing hands—not "at the controls" but at the poles!

But even blizzards sometimes have their compensations; in this case, namely: The layover at Elberton, Georgia, was spent at Dr. Edmonds' hotel, noted for its hospitality. Among the many guests were three lads fresh from "Erin's Green Sod" who did much to entertain all present by their ready wit, good humor, and the clear tenor voice of one whose knowledge of, and love for, Irish songs was not only impressive, but also much enjoyed by his very appreciative audience.

PRESENT DAY ABBEVILLE

The period (1890-1949), more particularly in the past two decades, reflects a noteworthy growth in both population and industry throughout the district. According to the last census available (1940), population 5,000, together with a number of manufacturing industries; among others a woolen mill (originally cotton but converted to wool) in which the celebrated and nationally advertised "Miliken" wools are made in a strictly modern plant, and staffed by college graduates and skilled employes; in other words, the story of "mill people" has gone completely in the discard!

"Millwood," now merged into Calhoun Falls several miles up the Savannah river, is a subsidiary of the Duke Power Company, and is known as "The Millwood Company." Thus far, no industries have been established immediately on the site by the new owners, but at Calhoun Falls there is much activity, with the outlook favorable for further expansion.

The development of manufacturing industry in Abbeville, and generally throughout the district, confirms the staunch belief of Colonel James Edward Calhoun, as indicated in a letter to Cyrus McCormick, dated Trotter's Shoals, Savannah River, June 5, 1877, a copy of which was given by Colonel Calhoun to the compiler's father, William Oswald Dundas, in 1886, viz.:

TROTTER'S SHOALS SAVANNAH RIVER

June 5, 1877

Cyrus H. McCormick, Esq., Chicago:

Dear Sir—In a letter just received from Messrs. Gaines & Yingling, real estate and immigration agents, No. 9 Astor House, New York, are the queries subjoined; which, since they relate so nearly to your interests, I refer to you, viz: "Can you give us any information concerning the Dorn gold mine? is it for sale? is it now worked? does it pay?"

Doubtless, to the second query, I might answer, no; now the Augusta and Greenwood railroad will pass by it. That on the contrary, you will carry out your original intention of building there to escape the horrible winters of the North. You will soon realize that the region embraced by Aiken and Anderson Court House enjoys one of the happiest climates on earth. Equally removed from the great agents of atmospheric change, the ocean and the mountains, it is exempt from destructive storms of wind, rain or hail. Blessed with sunshine and showers, throughout the year it is the surest for crops. There is just winter enough to keep insects in check, while the pomegranit and fig do not require to be sheltered. Through the operation of an obvious cause, the summer is attempered by a constant set of the air from a higher elevation, through forest, and over innumerable pellucid streams. The nights are always cool. Living immediately on the banks of a river, half a mile wide, I am never troubled by mosquitos. Nowhere can there be found a larger percentage of population of seventy years and upward. Mr. Lee, who sold to J. C. Calhoun his plantation on this river a few miles below me, was one hundred and fourteen years old when I last saw him. He was then brisk and expressed himself to be more anxious than ever to live. Mrs. Fleming numbered her ninety-eight years on this estate. My nurse, "Aunt Peggy," died here, from the effects of a fall, aged 106. Her mother went to 115. Several of my tenants, older than myself, still use the hoe. I am an octogenarian with the fresh vitality of twenty-five. This is the country in which to grow old, comfortably. Of course you will add to your possessions, on the line destined in the early future, to be one of the grandest thoroughfares of the continent. If you enlarge hitherward you may reach the peculiar, generous "mulatto soil," admirable for wheat, and which produces the finest upland cotton that grows. The famous Abbe Correa da Serra, many years Portuguese Minister at Paris, was transfered in my time, to Washington. He said the district including Washington, Georgia, and the "Calhoun Settlement," Abbeville, S. C., resembles the best section of France. Gov. Chamberlain, with a magnanimity consonant to his high culture and superior intellect, said the other day: "South Carolina offers the most inviting inducements to the immigrant. Her resources are almost indescribable. Her cotton, long staple and upland, her rice and corn, her facilities for production and manufacture are absolutely unsurpassed. * * For she is Massachusetts, Alabama

and Iowa rolled into one. She has great variety of climate and soil." He might have added that her colored people are the best laborers, the best domestics in the world.

In the spring of 1823 at the breakfast table, the Secretary of War, as if thinking aloud, said: I'm sorry I can't spare Lt. Talcott." "For what?" I asked. "Major Long ought to have an assistant engineer to aid him in exploring St. Peter's river." "Can I take the place?" "Yes, if you wish." The second night I was off in the stage to intercept Major Long and his party at Columbus, O. We passed a few days at Fort Dearborn, dilapidated stockade; on the site of Chicago. I was taken in a canoe up the South Fork of Chicago river to a flooded prairie, whence the water flowed in one direction to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the other to the Gulf of Mexico. I did not then aniicipate that in so short a time I would become aware of an outlet intermediate to those two, one quasi-Arctic, the other quasitropical.

In 1825, while visiting my friends near Pendleton, I heard of the failure of repeated attempts to ascend the Whiteside Mountain, plainly in sight from the village. That was enough for me. Taking a servant and a pack horse, I went up to Keowee river and at the North Carolina line, engaged as guide a man who had never been near the mountain. The region then belonging to the Cherokees was so thoroughly a wilderness that in our excursion of several days we did not see the least sign of settlement nor did we meet a single human being. Finally, a bear path led us to the summit of the mountain. On the way to my Naval Station I fell in with Major Long. I told him that at the Whiteside the character of the mountains changed from an unbroken range northward to isolated masses toward the South. That a canal communication with the West should be sought for among the headwaters of Tugalo river. That the Chatuga comes down at a right angle as a feeder, and breaks through the ridge, and that its great fall gives choice of level. We arranged to make an early reconnaissance, for it so happened that his mind had been long occupied with the project of uniting the waters of the Mississippi with those of the Atlantic, somewhere through the Alleghanies. But, as he wrote me, a certain influence with the government had procured his employment far away. I was promoted and went to sea. Mr. Poinsett, President Van Buren's Secretary of War, recommended the establishment of barracks in the South, to be corelative with those at Carlisle, Penn. He had in view the region immediately beyond Walhalla, for the reason that being an apex of country there is descent from it, in directions through more than half the points of the compass. The sources of the streams running to the ocean interlock there with the heads of others turned toward the gulf; their waters have been brought together for industrial purposes. Hon. Geo. G. Dibrel, M. C. from Tennessee, introduced a resolution for the improvement of the navigation of Hiwassee river, perhaps looking at this interflow. The lower portion of the Hiwassee is the most favorable, while the upper of the Little Tennessee is superior. A slight cut across the Rabun Gap would pour thirty-five mile of smooth water of this latter into Tugalo river. Four years ago water was drawn from Black Creek, an affluent of Tennessee

River, across the Gap to Izell's mills on Checkero Creek, an affluent of Savannah River. Less than the expense of a single railroad of equal length, would give the Northwest a water-transit more efficient than a dozen railroads. "It has been proven on the Western waters that a light tug can tow barges laden with 29,000 tons. To remove the same bulk by railroad would require 3,000 cars, 100 locomotives and 600 men." Chicago become the entrepot for Canada West, and all the great lakes would soon be without a rival among interior cities. The production of the great Northwest arrived at the distributing point, Augusta, would be competed for by Brunswick, Darien, Savannah, Port Royal, Charleston, and Wilmington. They are ports of an immense plain, extending from Chesapeake Bay to the Florida line, traversed by streams at average intervals of less than thirty miles, practicable for steamers 150 miles to the first falls of the rivers. It is the extreme verge of the true cotton region nearest to the marts of the world. It fronts the ocean the safest and the readiest to navigate. It is most convenient for commerce with South America, the West Indies, the Mediterranean, the East Indies, and China.

The company making the canal and slack-water improvements would derive a double benefit, from tolls and from letting water power. To illustrate the inconceivable profit from leasing water power by the square inch, Gerrit Smith's bought for $14,000 yielded him an income equivalent to the interest on $800,000. The Passaic Falls, located in this quarter, would not be remarkable. The proprietor, hearing I was in New York, sent to invite me to visit him at Paterson. I found him in a house still unfinished, that had already cost $112,000. His income was such that he allowed his wife $14,000 a year alimony. Yet, to bring his water in shape, he had to build the highest stone wall in the world, except one on the Languedoc canal. An equal outlay on these shoals would utilize a thousand times the water. Savannah river with its affluents would furnish power enough to manufacture all the cotton that can be grown in North America.

Southern spinners, pursuing the true policy, would put themselves beyond the competition, not only of all exterior to the cotton region, but even of those at or near our own cities. By securing a sufficient area adjacent to their factories, operatives would go home, at night, to their parents, the renting of land to whom, would, in great part, balance wages. Strikes would be obviated, and since provisions would, along this great water transit, be cheaper than anywhere else, to a manufacturing population, all for a wide space around, would devote themselves exclusively to raising cotton to sell in the seed to the factories, to be worked up by the new process, adding two items not counted heretofore, oil and oil cake, which would go far toward meeting expenses. Besides the hullings are a better fuel than peat, and the ashes afford a superior phosphate fertilizer. A northern company has recently transferred itself to Georgia, that it may operate under this system. Georgia and South Carolina will take the lead in cotton manufacture.

Direct an answer to Calhoun's Mills P. O., Abbeville County, South Carolina.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES EDWARD CALHOUN.

CALHOUN MARKER

INSCRIPTION.

Near here from 1807 to 1817 were situated the law offices of John Caldwell Calhoun, born in the Long Canes district of Abbeville, March 18, 1782, and died in Washington, March 31, 1850.

Member of Congress, 1811—1817.

Secretary of War, 1817—1825.

Vice President of the United States, 1825—1832.

United States Senator, —1832—1842—1845—1850.

Secretary of State, —1844—1845.

ABBEVILLE PAYS TRIBUTE TO JOHN C. CALHOUN. A marker to South Carolina's great statesman of history, John C. Calhoun, a native of Abbeville, was unveiled on the Court House plaza here, Thursday afternoon, May 4, 1950. Participating in the ceremonies were State Senator J. Moore Mars, Miss Betty Calhoun of Atlanta, Mrs. Eunice Calhoun Sease, the wife of retired Judge T. S. Sease, of Spartanburg, S. C.; Mrs. Mary Hemphill Greene of Abbeville, and Dr. J. M. Lesesne, professor of History at Erskine College. Mrs. Greene is responsible for the marker honoring the one-time Vice-President of the United States. Miss Martin, daughter of Mrs. Floride Calhoun Martin, and Mrs. Sease, relatives of Mr. Calhoun, unveiled the marker. (From The Press and Banner And Abbeville Medium of Thursday, May 11, 1950.).

THE CALHOUN SETTLEMENT
DISTRICT OF ABBEVILLE
SOUTH CAROLINA

SECOND EDITION

PREFACE

The wish to compile a manuscript for a second edition of "THE CALHOUN SETTLEMENT, DISTRICT OF ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA," and have it published with the first edition affixed and to include illustrations, is now a reality.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to:
Mrs. Mary Hemphill Greene; Mrs. Floride Calhoun Martin; Miss Mary E. Roche; Mr. Allan M. Robertson; Mr. John L. Perrin, Jr.; Dr. Alester G. Holmes, (Clemson College, S. C.,); "Fort Charlotte," by Dr. Nora Marshall Davis; "An Essay on Ninety-Six," by James Henry Rice, Jr.; Mr. M. Luther Heisey, (Lancaster County, Pa., Historical Society); "The Press and Banner," (Abbeville, S. C.,), and the "Index-Journal," (Greenwood, S. C.,).

The manuscript has been prepared, and the compiler is sending it to the printers, with the hope it may, in its genealogical and historical features, be of interest and helpful to present and future generations.

"Armiston," Rt. 1,
Staunton, Virginia,
March 17, 1950.

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F. de Sales Dundas.

THE McCLURE PRINTING COMPANY,
Staunton, Virginia.

Supplementing our story—"THE CALHOUN SETTLEMENT. As the ancestors of the Calhoun family who, according to authentic records, emigrated from County Donegal, Ireland, in 1733, and settled, first in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; secondly, near the banks of the Kanawha in what is now Wythe County, Virginia, and finally in the Long Cane area of upper South Carolina, the following interesting data, in answer to an inquiry, and set forth in "Papers read before the Lancaster County Historical Society, January 3, 1921, (Vol. XXV. No. 6), and December 21, 1921, (Vol. XXV. No. 10)," was recently received through the courtesy of Mr. M. Luther Heisey, genealogist and an officer of the Society, namely:

(*Vol. XXV. No.* 6).

"John Caldwell, whose home in Pennsylvania had been at Chestnut Level, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was on December 27, 1748, a member of the County Court of Augusta County, Virginia."

"John Caldwell was the grandfather of John Caldwell Calhoun, of South Carolina, who, in political effort, was the great leader of the movement which led to the secession of the South in 1861."

"Chestnut Level is an early place (name) in Augusta County, Virginia. It was evidently called after Chestnut Level, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania."

(*Vol. XXV. No.* 10).

"John Caldwell, in the parish of Lifford and County of Donegal (Ireland), chapman (merchant) to William Hogg of the City of London Derry, Merchant, gave his bond to William Hogg above named for lb. 21, 3 s., dated August 1, 1747. Witnesses, John McConnell and Robert Hamilton. This bond was assigned by William Hogg to Robert Hamilton. Hamilton vs. Caldwell, Court Papers 393."

"This shows the settlement in Augusta County, Virginia, both of Robert Hamilton and John Caldwell, and gives the place of their nativity in Ireland. John Caldwell's first deed recorded in Augusta County, Virginia, is dated June 18, 1757, and was made by William Caldwell and Ann, his wife, for 400 acres of land near *Tinkling Spring Church.* This John Caldwell was a son of William Caldwell. Deed Book 7, p. 443."

"There is also a bond in the same suit of John Caldwell and James Hamilton for lb., 31, 12 s., 3p., payable in Pennsylvania currency. Bond dated November 9, 1747. The Caldwells mentioned in the note were in all probability relatives of John Caldwell, who was the ancestor of John C. Calhoun and this John Caldwell was probably a native of Donegal, Ireland."

"John Noble's will is dated June 10, 1752, and was probated November 16, 1752. He names his wife, Mary and the following children, James, Alexander, Patrick, Ezekiel and a daughter named Jean. His wife Mary and "my brother, James Calhoun" (*should be brother-in-law*) were named as executors. Some of his land lay "on Cripple Creek in the Big Spring." The witnesses were William, Patrick and Agnes Calhoun. See Will Rogers of Augusta County, Virginia."

"Cripple Creek is a tributary of New River in Southwestern Virginia, but, as

stated in a previous note, John Noble's home seems to have been in the neighborhood of the Natural Bridge in the present County of Rockbridge, Virginia. The records, therefore, show that the *foregoing members of the Calhoun family were living in Virginia in* 1752."

"In a sketch of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, by Ex-Governor Love, in 1869, the statement is made that Mr. Calhoun's ancestors, when they removed from Pennsylvania, settled in Wythe County, Virginia, and later removed to the Abbeville District, in South Carolina. Present Wythe County, Virginia, was then a part of Augusta County, Virginia."

"Survey Book No. 1, of Augusta County, Virginia, contains the following surveys for members of the Calhoun family:"

"William Calhoun, 335 acres on Reed Creek, March 25, 1748, p. 34."

"Surveyed for Patrick Calhoun, 159 acres near to where he lives on the waters of Reed Creek, part of James Patton's order of Council." March 5, 1759, p. 47.

"Surveyed for James Calhoun, 619 acres in Augusta County, on Reed Creek, and a branch thereof, April 3, 1749, p. 46."

"*John C. Calhoun was a great grandson of Patrick Calhoun, and* 1748 *probably marks the year of their removal from Pennsylvania to Virginia.* In 1752 John Noble died and his will is recorded at Staunton, Virginia. He names and made *his brother-in-law, Patrick, and William Calhoun* his executors, and Mary was the name of his wife, thus we have our members of the Calhoun family who settled in Virginia, Reed Creek, on which they lived, in present Wythe County, Virginia, and which is a branch of the New River."

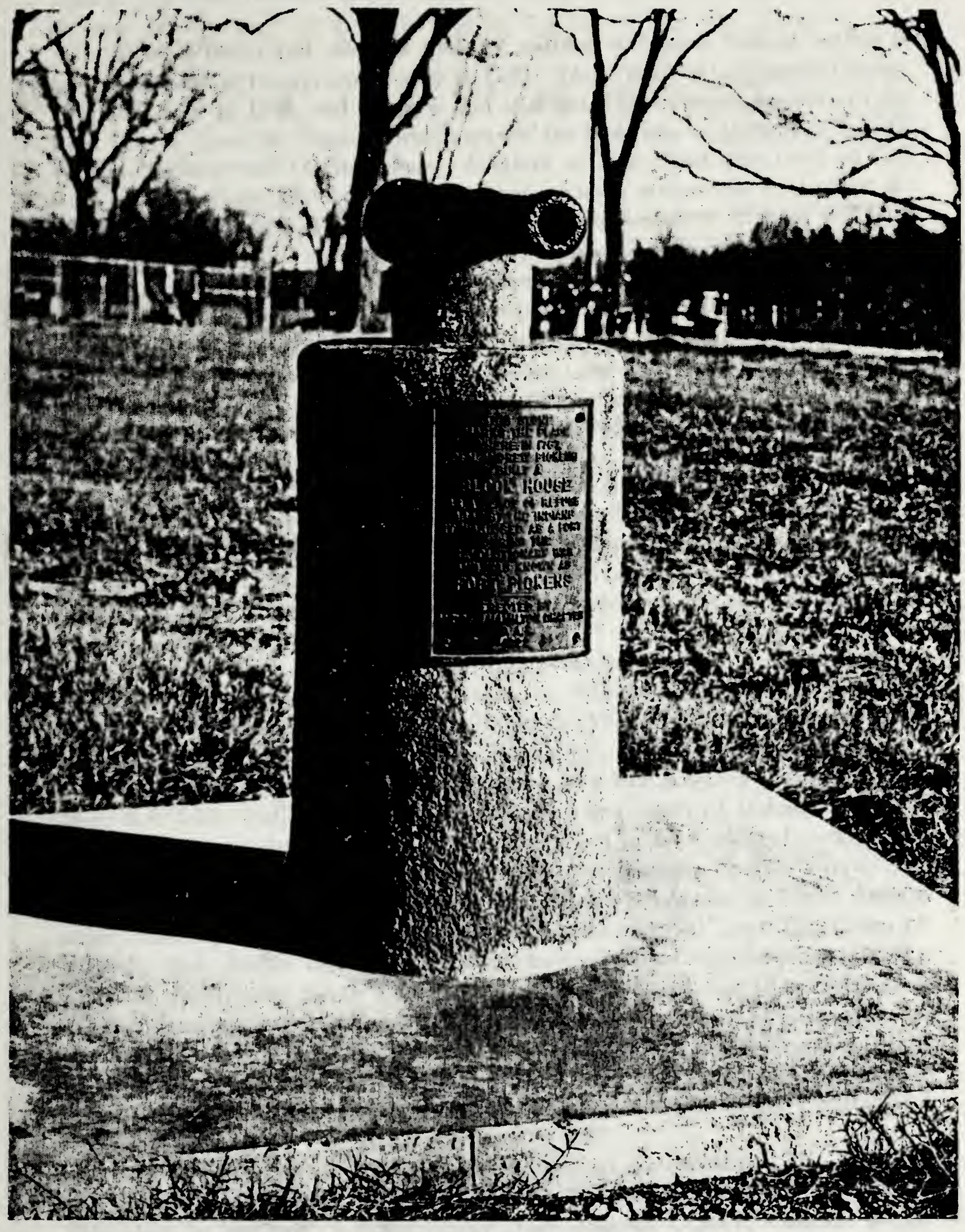
"The home of John Noble, who married Mary Calhoun, was on Buffalo Creek, a branch of James River, not far from the Natural Bridge, in present County of Rockbridge, then Augusta County. Survey Book 1, p. 77."

"The records of Augusta county, Virginia, show that, during the French and Indian war, some of the settlers who lived on the New River fled from their homes and came to Augusta, among them the Prince family, and it is highly probable that the Calhouns named in this note were brothers of Patrick Calhoun. The records of Augusta also show that Hugh Calhoun was a witness to a deed made to John Noble, who married Mary Calhoun, prior to 1750."

"*On August* 19, 1765, John Buchanan and William Thompson, executors of James Patton, deceased, of the County of Augusta, in the Colony of Virginia, *conveyed to Patrick Calhoun*, late of the same place but now of the Province of South Carolina (yoeman), 322 acres of land, the same plantation whereon said Patrick Calhoun formerly lived. Deed Book 12, p. 181."

"*On October* 16, 1765, *Patrick Calhoun, of the Province of South Carolina and County of Granville and Settlement of Long Cane* (*Creek*) of the one part, and Hugh Montgomery of the other part, conveyed 610 acres of land situated on Reed Creek and a branch thereof. Deed Book 14, p. 1."

"*These conveyances show that Patrick Calhoun, the great grandfather of*



FORT PICKENS.
Abbeville, South Carolina.

John C. Calhoun, removed from Augusta County, Virginia, to South Carolina in the year 1765."

"John, William and Andrew Pickens, natives of Ulster, Ireland, settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, prior to 1739. They removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1745, and Andrew and William Pickens were members of the First County Court in Augusta, which sat for the first time on December 9, 1745. William Pickens married Jane Scott, daughter of Sam Scott who lived on Cub Run, in the present County of Rockingham, and the writer has no further information concerning him or his descendants. General Andrew Pickens was born in Paxtang township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1739. He was the son of either John or Andrew Pickens named above, and it is believed of the latter. He was removed to the Waxhaw Settlement in South Carolina. General Pickens was highly distinguished in the Indian and Revolutionary Wars, and conspicuous for his valor in the Battles of the Cow Pens, Haw River, Augusta, Georgia, and Eutaw Springs. General Henry Lee, in his "Memoirs of the War in the South," (Revolution), states that General Pickens contributed in an equal degree with Sumpter and Marion to the liberation of the South, during the Revolution. After the Revolution, he served in the State Legislature of South Carolina, and in the United States Senate. General Lee describes him as "a great and good military chieftain," and says that he was a sincere Christian. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was the founder of one of the most distinguished families in South Carolina, and the ancestor of many of the men prominent in the affairs of the South since the Revolution."

"The first deed admitted to record in Augusta County, Virginia, was on December 9, 1745, from Andrew Pickens to William McPheeters. See Deed Book, p. 1. Will Book, p. 1. "Memoirs of the War in the South," by General Henry Lee, "Light Horse Harry," of the Revolution."

"The records of Orange County, Virginia, of which Augusta was once a part, show that John Anderson, a native of Ulster in the North of Ireland, landed in Philadelphia, and settled first either in Lancaster or Chester County, Pennsylvania, most probable in the latter county. He removed to Augusta County, Virginia, in 1738, and was a member of the first County Court of Augusta, in 1745. Among other children, he had a son, named Robert, who married Ann Thompson, of Virginia, and shortly thereafter removed to the Long Cane Settlement in the Abbeville District of South Carolina. During the Revolution, he served as a Captain, then as a Colonel under General Andrew Pickens. Subsequently, he commanded an expedition against the Cherokee Indians and reduced them to submission. Anderson County, and the City of Anderson, S. C., were named for him, and he was the founder of a highly respectable family in South Carolina and States farther south."

"On December 18, 1740, John Craig baptized for William Calwall (Caldwell) a son named John "at John Calwall's (Caldwell's) at Buck Mountain." This place is just over the Blue Ridge from Augusta County, Virginia, in the present County of Albemarle, Virginia. This shows that John Caldwell had

moved from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to Virginia, prior to 1741."

"*See Rev. John Craig's record of baptisms owned by Augusta Church, Virginia.*"

It is not shown in the Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, records whom Patrick Calhoun, father of James Calhoun and *great grandfather* of John C. Calhoun, married. (See first edition, page 9, for record of marriage of *James Calhoun to Catherine Montgomery*).

The following is a copy of a letter of December 11, 1949, received from Mr. M. Luther Heisey, Genealogist, 237 North Lime Street, Lancaster, Pa.:

Dear Mr. Dundas:—

"There is no further data which I could give you on Patrick and John Calhoun.

1934803

But I want you know this—

Langdon Cheves, who served in Congress with John C. Calhoun, LIVED HERE IN LANCASTER from 1826 to 1834. They, the family, attended the First Presbyterian Church, and there his wife Mary became a member November 14. 1826. Their children are mentioned in the church records: Charles Langdon (with no date) and Robert Hayne Langdon, born October 25, 1829. The father is buried in Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, S. C. He was highly esteemed in Lancaster, where he owned an estate west of the city, *still known to this day as Abbeville*. I am sure you will be interested in these items."

Yours truly,
M. Luther Heisey.

General Andrew Pickens—of whom also see the Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, records, married, March 19, 1765, Rebecca Calhoun, daughter of Ezekiel Calhoun and Jane Ewing Calhoun, of the District of Abbeville. (*See first edition*)

"Their son, Andrew Pickens, Jr., a lawyer of wealth and ability, was Governor of South Carolina, 1816-18. His son: Francis W. Pickens, an American statesman, was born in Toogadoo, St. Paul Parish, April 7, 1807. He was educated at the South Carolina college, Columbia, S. C., and was in 1829 admitted to the bar and commenced practice in the Edgefield district; was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1834 was elected to Congress, of which he remained a member during the next ten years." (*Extract from "THE NEW AMERICA CYCLOPAEDIA"*).

Continuing our story of "THE CALHOUN SETTLEMENT." The last meeting of the Confederate cabinet was not held at the Townes Robertson mansion, *as stated in the first edition*, but at the Major Amistead Burt mansion, built by David Lesley, situated in the triangle where Greenville street offsets Main street, and now owned by J. S. Stark. Present at the meeting, May 2, 1865, were:

Jefferson Davis, President; Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State; John C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War; S. R. Mallory, Secretary of Navy; John P.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The oldest church in Abbeville, built 1858; dedicated 1859. It had the first pipe organ used in this section of the state.

Reagan, Postmaster General, and the following Generals: W. C. Breckinridge, Basil W. Duke, J. C. Vaughn, George C. Dibrell, G. W. Ferguson, Braxton Bragg.

"It was decided after mature deliberation and discussion that it was useless to continue the war longer." The burning of the official papers on the hearth that night marked the end of the Confederacy. Jefferson Davis was captured a few days later near Irwinville, Georgia. *A marker in front of the Burt mansion tells of these events.*

At the time of the meeting, President and Mrs. Davis and children were visitors in the home of Thomas Chiles Perrin, which is just across the street from where the last meeting was held. After Mrs. Burt died, Major Burt made his home at the Townes Robertson mansion until his death which occured very suddenly in his law office in the lawyers' range back of the Court House in Abbeville. He was buried in the cemetery back of Trinity Church. The monument to the memory of Major Burt was erected by request of his godson, Townes Robertson, Jr., son of Colonel and Mrs. James Townes Robertson and brother of Allan M. Robertson, of Abbeville and Memphis, Tenn. (Trinity Church in Abbeville is very impressively described in "*A Memorial Poem,*" by Norwood Calhoun Harrison, of Spartanburg, S. C., and published December 5, 1948).

After Major Burt's death his property was sold. Included was a silver dipper, said to have been used at the last meeting of the Confederate cabinet. Mrs. James Townes Robertson was of the Miller family of Lowndesville, near Abbeville. When she would come to town as a little girl she would always want to stop at the Burt mansion for a drink of water and the servant would give her a drink of water from the silver dipper, which was made from silver coin by a silversmith in Columbia, S. C., and it is now owned by Mrs. C. A. Baskin of Abbeville, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. James Townes Robertson.

The Burt mansion was later occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Calhoun and family—the Misses Cudie and Saidee and Floride and Willie. Edward (Teddy) Calhoun was a nephew of Colonel James Edward Calhoun of "Millwood," and a second cousin of John C. Calhoun. The two pictures of Colonel James Edward Calhoun, *in the second edition,* were made possible as illustrations through the courtesy of Mrs. Floride Calhoun Martin, 74 Montclair Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Calhoun of Abbeville, and add much of historic interest—i. e. appointed Midshipman, U. S. Navy, May 30, 1816, commissioned Lt., April 28, 1826, and as the "Grand Old Man of Millwood," Savannah River, District of Abbeville.

At the outbreak of the War Between the States, James Townes Robertson left Abbeville; one of a company commanded by Capt. James W. Perrin, and was later connected with Orr's Rifles, *McGowan's Brigade;* was at Appomatox at the surrender a Lt. Colonel. He spent the entire four years in active service and only sustained a slight wound.

The following article in "The Press and Banner" of December 1, 1949, taken from an issue of May, 1917, is a very interesting description of events immediately

preceeding the departure of a company, organized in Abbeville, under the command of Capt. James W. Perrin, and includes a very impressive presentation of its flag, January 9, 1861.

"OUR HEROES: Paper read at meeting of Secession Chapter U. C. D. recently."

"Now that the Book Clubs of the city are studying the History of Abbeville County, the following list of names may be of more than ordinary interest."

"There are many who have grand children in the city and in the county and the first company was made up of the finest in the county."

THE ARTICLE.

"Now that the young men all over the country are enlisting for the great European war, it becomes interesting to think of what took place in this State, and especially in this city, in the early days of 1861. Referring to the files of the Abbeville Press of January 11 of this year, we find the following article:"

"About one hundred gallant volunteers, under the command of Capt. James W. Perrin, left our village on the morning of the 9th. inst for the city of Charleston. This is a select company composed of our best citizens—men of intelligence, honor and spirit. Abbeville District feels proud of her noble and patriotic representatives. She presents to the State her brightest jewels."

Following is a list of the company;

Capt. James W. Perrin,
A. M. Smith, 1st. Lieut.,
John G. Edwards, 2nd. Lieut.,
A. J. Lythgoe, 3rd. Lieut.,
John M. McDonald, 1st. Sgt.,
W. C. Moore, 2nd. Sgt.,
R. J. White, 3rd. Sgt.,
E. Westfield, 4th. Sgt.,
John W. Lesley, 5th. Sgt.,
B. McLaughlin, 1st. Corporal,
W. T. Tatom, 2nd. Corporal,
S. Henry Jones, 3rd. Corporal,
A. E. Lesley, 4th. Corporal,
Samuel McGill, 5th. Corporal,
Lewis A. Wardlaw, 6th. Corporal,
J. C Allen, O. Aichel,
W. W. Belcher, L. L. Martin,
John M. McBride, Samuel Mabry,
M. Brylawski, J. G. Baskin,
R. E. Bowie, J. T. Boyd,
W. P. Belcher, H. C Belcher,
J. H. Belcher, J. A. Brownlee,
C. W. Crews, James E. Cobb,
E. Cuthbert, A. B. Cobb,
R. W. Crawford, J. B. Cochran,
G. A. Douglas, C. Davis,
Joseph M. Davis, J. R. Ellis,
W. C. Haskell, Alex Haskell,
James M. Hughey, Nimrod Hughey,
E. A. Hodges, J. T. Jordan,
H. S. Kerr, R. P. Knox,
W. A. Lee, H. W. Lawson,
W. B. Lockey, Thomas Lesley,
John A. Thompson, Walter Thomas,
John H. Ligon, A. H. McGowan,
John M. Martin, W. J. Marshall,
A. F. McCord, James F. Mabry,
G. W. Miller, George McD. Miller,
T. B. Means, A. Murrill,
A. McIlwaine, William McCurry,
W. A. McCrackin, J. D. McKellar,
W. R. Norwood, W. H. Perrin,
Edward Parker, J. M. Palmer,
D. R. Penney, L. H. Russell,

Joseph Roofe, J. T. Robertson,
E. Roche, J. W. Robertson,
John Reid, B. Rothchild,
W. J. Robertson, L. S. Russell,
F. A. Stevenson, James A Shillito,
John Small, H. W. Stevenson,
A. Summers, James W. Thomas,
James Taggart, Jr., J. F. Verell,
Belton O. Verell, W. H. White,
R. H. Wardlaw, Jr., George White
John B. Wilson, W. C. Wardlaw,
James A. Wright, ——— Whitworth,
J. J. Winbush, J. N. Belcher.

Compiler's note. . . (G. A. Douglas, listed in the company of "Minute Men," was one of Abbeville's merchants. His general store was on the east side of the square near the Court House. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, whose home was "The Rock House," and family——the Misses Sudie, Mary, Estelle, George, Wade, Essie and Archie——were near neighbors of whom the Dundas family have very pleasant memories. In 1891, Mary Douglas entered the Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses, in Philadelphia, where she graduated and engaged in private nursing for several years, and then entered the Department of Public Health for duty at the Municipal Hospital. After serving there for some time, she returned home and held a position with the city government, at Abbeville. When she was in training at Philadelphia, General Hemphill and his daughter, Mary, visited in Philadelphia, called to see Mary Douglas at the Training School and the compiler and his brother, Douglas, also had the pleasure of greeting them. Prior to the Spanish-American war, George (above), who excelled in target practice and horsemanship, enlisted in the U. S. Army, served throughout the Philippine campaign, was wounded there but recovered and returned to duty. During World War I, he was on duty at Washington, D. C. He retired after thirty years' service, and returned home where he also held a position with the city government. His brother, Wade, also served in the U. S. Army, Spanish-American war——at the Commissary Depot, Columbia, S. C.).

In the preceeding list of "Minute Men," the compiler also recalls very pleasantly the following members:

Capt. James W. Perrin,
1st. Lieut. A. M. Smith,
2nd. Lieut. John G. Edwards,
W. C. Haskell,
W. J. Marshall,
A. McIlwaine,
L. H. Russell,
James Taggart, Jr.,
H. W. Lawson,
T. B. Means,
Edward Parker,
James A. Shillito,
George White,
J. T. Robertson,
E. Roche,
Lewis A. Wardlaw.

From the paper we also gleaned the following:

"W. A. Lee, Esq., one of the editors of The Press announces that he has joined the volunteers and that he left on the morning of the 9th., and that the

paper, during his absence, would be in the hands of the junior partner, Hugh Wilson, Jr."

"Hon. Armistead Burt has been appointed Commissioner to the State of Mississippi."

The paper also contained the following reference from an exchange:

"On yesterday a company of the Abbeville Minute Men passed down to Charleston. They number one hundred men, and are as fine a looking body as any that can be raised. For the information of the Tribune and papers of that ilk we state that ten members of this company took the first honors in the South Carolina college. The company is made up of the best material."

This issue also contains an account of the presentation of the banner by the ladies of Abbeville to this company of Minute Men. The presentation was made by Miss Sallie Martin at the home of R. A. Fair, Esq. Miss Sallie is now Mrs. Gower of Greenville, S. C. The following is a description of the flag:

"The flag is of blue silk trimmed with gold fringe and bears the following inscription: On one side, "The Fair to the Brave," with a lone star in the center; on the reverse, a palmetto tree with a rattle snake coiled around the trunk and the words, "Nolli Me Tangeri," and also the dates, 1776 and 1860."

The following are the remarks of Miss Martin, as reported in this issue of the paper, together with the responses of Capt. Perrin and Sgt. Lesley:

"Capt. Perrin: Permit me to present to the company of Minute Men, which you have the honor to command, this flag. Receive it as a testimonial of the devotion of woman's heart to the cause which you are so nobly espousing——as evidence of the fact that in your triumph we will rejoice, or in your fall weep in anguish o'er your bloody form. We feel that our flag is committed to strong arms, and brave hearts——that its honor is safe——that its folds will never be allowed to ingloriously fan the dust. Long may it float within the borders of a brilliant Southern Confederacy."

Response of Capt. Perrin: "Fair Lady:——In the day of chivalry the brave knights were encouraged to deeds of daring by the smiles of their lady love. For her honor he entered the list and contended against foes visible and invisible ——for her safety he imperiled his life upon the battlefield."

"In time of peace in noble strains he sang of her beauty and virtue. The days of chivalry have passed, and the voice of the troubadour is hushed in silence—but it is still true, lady, that the highest aim of the soldier is, by deeds of valor, to win the approving smile of the fair. For this he encounters the dangers of the campaign——the hope of this cheers him in his bivouac, and nerves his arm in deadly conflict."

"Lady, it has not been my fortune to lead these brave comrades into battle, and you might regard it as an idle boast if I were to recount in advance our deeds of valor. With hearts of gratitude and pride we receive from your fair hands this beautiful banner. It bears upon its azure field emblems we all love. The Palmetto reminds us of our allegiance to our commonwealth. The lone star reminds us of her heroic position——standing, as she does, alone among her sisters, in the

vindication of her rights, with a strong government which she has left threatening to crush her."

"The dates which I see upon the coat of arms, recalls the most lively emotions. 1776 is as dear to us as it ever was; it recalls our glorious deliverance from British bondage. 1860 recalls a more glorious deliverance from the tyranny of a fanatical majority. The first recalls the deeds of our sires—the last proves we have not forgotten the lessons which they taught us."

"How soon this beautiful banner is to be unfurled upon the field of battle and blood, none can tell. When the time comes we hope, lady, to win the title which you have given us, "The Brave." Be assured this flag shall be borne by hands and sustained by hearts that will never forfeit your good opinion. When our country is to be defended and honor at stake shall it wave——and never shall it trail in the dust until the arms of my command are nevertheless, and it becomes the winding sheet of the last survivor."

"Lady, in behalf of my command I tender to your fair self and the ladies of Abbeville, whom you represent, my grateful thanks for this manifestation of sympathy and kindness."

"Sergeant Lesley:——This flag has been received from the fairest of the fair. In entrusting it to you I feel that it is safe, and that you will faithfully redeem the pledge which I have made on behalf of my command. You are expected to guard its honor as your own——to bear it in the center of your company, in the thickest of the fight——and whether on the battlefield or off of it, you will ever remember that it is the gift of the "fair to the brave."

Response of Sergeant Lesley: "Ladies:——When the cry of war shall come and "Greek meet Greek" then the beautiful banner that you so kindly presented to us will be thrown to the Breeze. We'll look to it and remember that ladies of Abbeville will expect us to defend it and them——and we'll do it."

The commander of McGowman's Brigade, previously mentioned, was General Samuel McGowan, of Abbeville, a veteran of two wars. He served with the Palmetto Regiment during the War with Mexico, and throughout the War Between the States. General McGowan was born in Laurens County, S. C., October 9, 1819. He came to Abbeville (date unknown) to practice law in the office of Colonel Thomas Chiles Perrin. He was appointed to command one of the several regiments raised in the State and, at the death of General Gregg, McGowan was appointed a Brigadier-General, commanded McGowan's Brigade, and surrendered at Appomatox. He died at his home in Abbeville in August, 1897, and is buried in Long Cane cemetery. The McGowan home in Abbeville was just across the street from the Burt mansion, still stands, and is occupied by Mrs. W. D. Barksdale, nee Lillie Templeton, daughter of Mr. W. A. Templeton, of Abbeville, and a Confederate veteran. The Templeton home was next door to the Robertson home on North Main Street. (*From letter of Mr. John L. Perrin, January* 28, 1950).

The following interesting and historic data was also received from Mr. John

L. Perrin, Jr., of Abbeville, son of John L. Perrin and grandson of Capt. James W. Perrin:

Thomas Chiles Perrin (1805-1878) was a descendant of William Perrin who, in 1774, moved from *Virginia* to Abbeville county and settled in the lower part of the county not far from the Calhoun massacre.

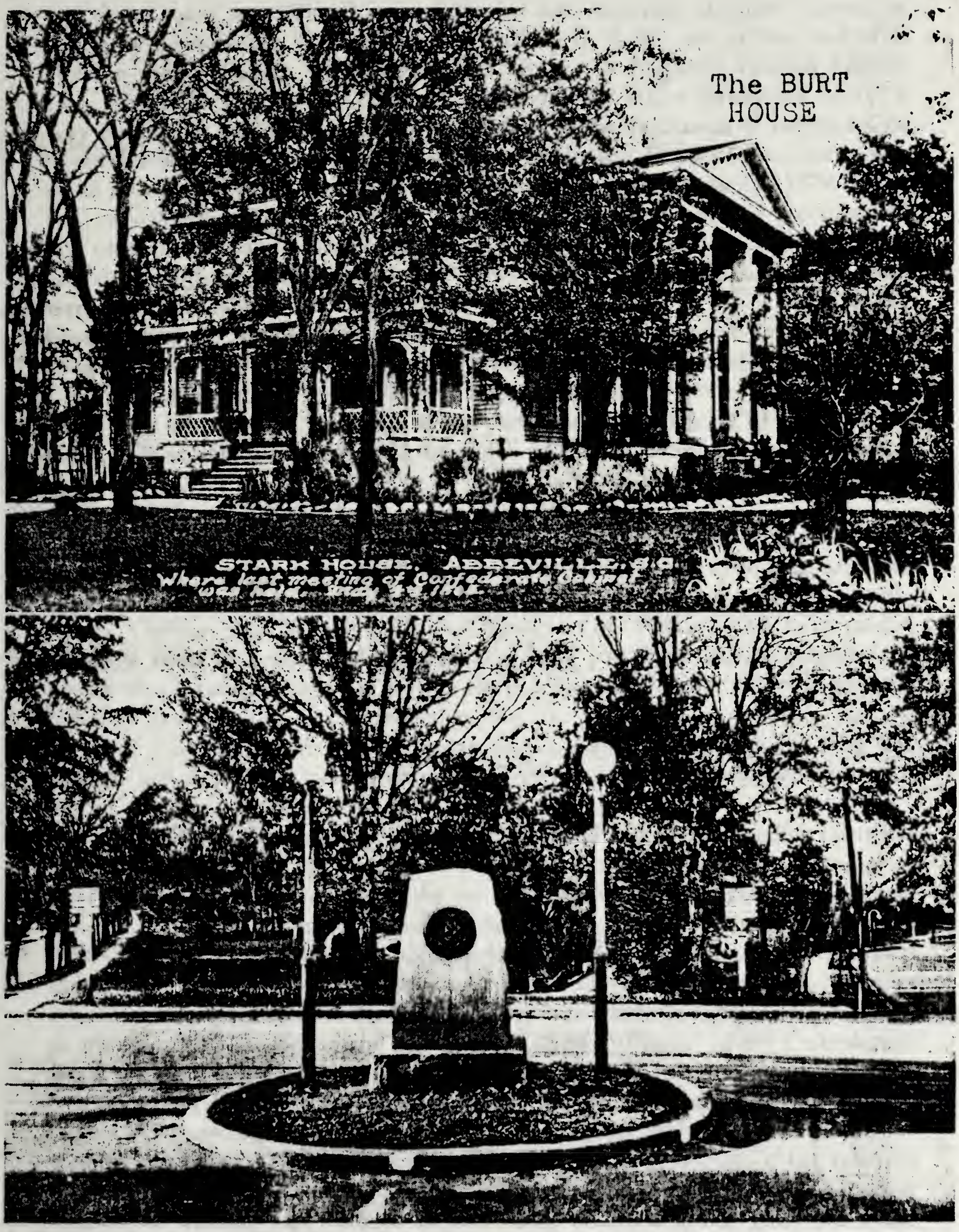
Thomas Chiles Perrin did not serve in the Confederacy, but four of his sons did serve, namely: William Henry Perrin, Co. B., Orr's Rifles, McGowan's Brigade, killed at Gaines Mills, near Richmond, Virginia, June 27, 1862; Thomas Samuel Perrin, Co. B. Orr's Rifles, killed at Chancellorsville, May 5, 1863; Lt. Lewis W. Perrin; and Capt. James Wardlaw Perrin.

John L. Perrin (previously mentioned) served Abbeville county as Clerk of Court for forty eight years, and at his death about a year ago the Governor of the State appointed his daughter, Mrs. Albert A. Morse, to fill out the unexpired term, a position in which she is now engaged. John L. Perrin, Jr., brother of Mrs. Morse, is also a resident of Abbeville.

While the location of the last meeting of the Confederate cabinet is disputed, several cities claiming that distinction, Abbeville's claim seems well sustained by the evidence set forth in an address of the Hon. J. Rion McKissick, formerly of Greenville, S. C., made upon the occasion of the unveiling of a marker to commemorate the last meeting of the cabinet, and placed in front of the *Burt mansion* at the intersection of north Main and Greenville street. In closing his remarks, Mr. McKissick said:

"In consideration of all the circumstances at Abbeville and the testimony of the men who were prominent actors in the closing scene of the vast drama there, it seems to me it is established that the last meeting which could be called such was held at Abbeville and that the last chapter in government of the Confederate States of America was written there. I have not examined all the evidence, for that would take months, nor have I had an opportunity to acquaint myself with the details of local traditions, yet, upon such data as I have been able to find in a spirit of impartial inquiry, I believe that the honor and distinction so long claimed by Abbeville are hers by good and rightful title."

"Fate, with that fondness for coincidence it has so often manifested, ordained, in accordance with the fitness of things, that the last meeing of the Confederate cabinet should be held in the little town in which the first secession meeing in the South took place. Where the star of a new nation had risen, there it was destined to fall. The Confederacy received its death blow at Appomatox, but its heart ceased to beat at Abbeville——the home of John C. Calhoun, the master architect of those political theories upon which the short lived government was reared; of the brilliant Chancellor Francis Hugh Wardlaw who supplied the draft upon which the Ordinance of Secession was modeled; of Thomas Chiles Perrin, the first signer of that ordinance, and of legions of gallant sons who fought with unsurpassed valor in the world's history and died for the nation that was."



Burt Mansion, last meeting Confederate cabinet, May 2, 1865.

Marker in front Burt Mansion.

Some years ago, "The Press and Banner and Abbeville Medium" carried an article by Commander Thomas Drayton Parker, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Parker, of Abbeville, and brother of Brigadier General Francis LeJ. Parker, U.S.A., entitled: "Mountaineering With Major Armistead Burt;" a very interesting description of the Major's trips to the mountains of northwestern South Carolina for hunting and camping. Uncle Jim Bryan, whose home was about a half mile from "Montivino," the home of the Dundas family (1879-1890), who served Major Burt during the War Between the States, always accompanied him on these trips and brought back many interesting details. Uncle Jim was also an expert gardener, much interested in flowers, trees and shrubs, and his services were often in demand. His wife, Aunt Jane, who served for many years in the household of the Davis family, was an excellent practical nurse and always responded most willingly, regardless of the hour, whenever she could be of service.

The following are extracts from a very interesting article by Mrs. Mary Hemphill Greene on the occasion of the one hundredth birthday of Mrs. Fannie Calhoun Marshall, March 17, 1932, by which name Mrs. Marshall was best known to her wide circle of friends, many of whom came for these very happy celebrations, regardless of distance.

"Mrs. Marshall finished at Dr. Turner Academy in Abbeville, one of a class of twelve young women, all of whom married distinguished men and had children who have held high place in the affairs of state, among whom Associate Justice Cothran and Brigadier General Francis LeJ. Parker. All have passed from the scene of action, and their children have passed the middle years in the life of Mrs. Marshall, who has seen much in history and world affairs in her one hundred years. Her first recollection was the gathering of soldiers for the Seminole war; they were trained by her father, Capt. Joseph Calhoun, who was past the age to join the troops but who saw them well on their way when the two met at Augusta, Georgia."

Mrs. Marshall has also seen the beginning and end of many other historical events. She married Dr. Marshall in 1862, and was on the outskirts of the great crowd who saw President Davis take the oath of office at Montgomery, Alabama, which was one of the great crowds of her life, equaled only by the meeting in Abbeville, at which Judge McGrath spoke and urged the state to secede from the union. She recalls the coming of President Davis to Abbeville, and loaning a lamp with a home twisted wick to the Armistead Burts to light the last meeting of the cabinet at his home; and "saw the last flicker of light" of the Confederacy as the weary soldiers of his guard sank to rest in their tents on Secession Hill."

Mrs. Marshall is an entertaining talker; for she has seen the great historical events of many years, and has lived through many exciting experiences; the coming and going of many soldiers, and five wars have taken toll of her relatives and of the flower and youth of three generations in her life time. The whole method of warfare has changed in this time; from the crude guns and home molded bullets of the Seminole war and the Confederacy to the "Big Bertha" and machine guns of World War 1. And she has seen many changes in the mode

of travel from the horse and saddle bag, the buggy, the phaeton, the stage, the schooner with its white top, the railroads, the automobile and the airplane, all have passed through her life, and she takes each change as the natural growth of a great country and a great people. She has also seen many changes in the political world; among others of whom she speaks are such men as George McDuffie and his Cherry Hill home; of James L. Petigru and his Barnwell home, and the old judges on the circuits were among her many friends. Her birthday parties were something from another world. People came from all over the state and outside to pay their respects, and on the hundredth birthday the school children visited her in grades. She was always a pretty woman, did not look over fifty, and in a black silk dress with white lace cuffs she looked like a person of royalty and could talk on any subject brought up. Her conversation at times runs from the assasination of three presidents of the United States to the passing of the town pump and the hitching racks on the town square; from the old street lamps and muddy sidewalks in the village to the beautiful white way and paved square in the city."

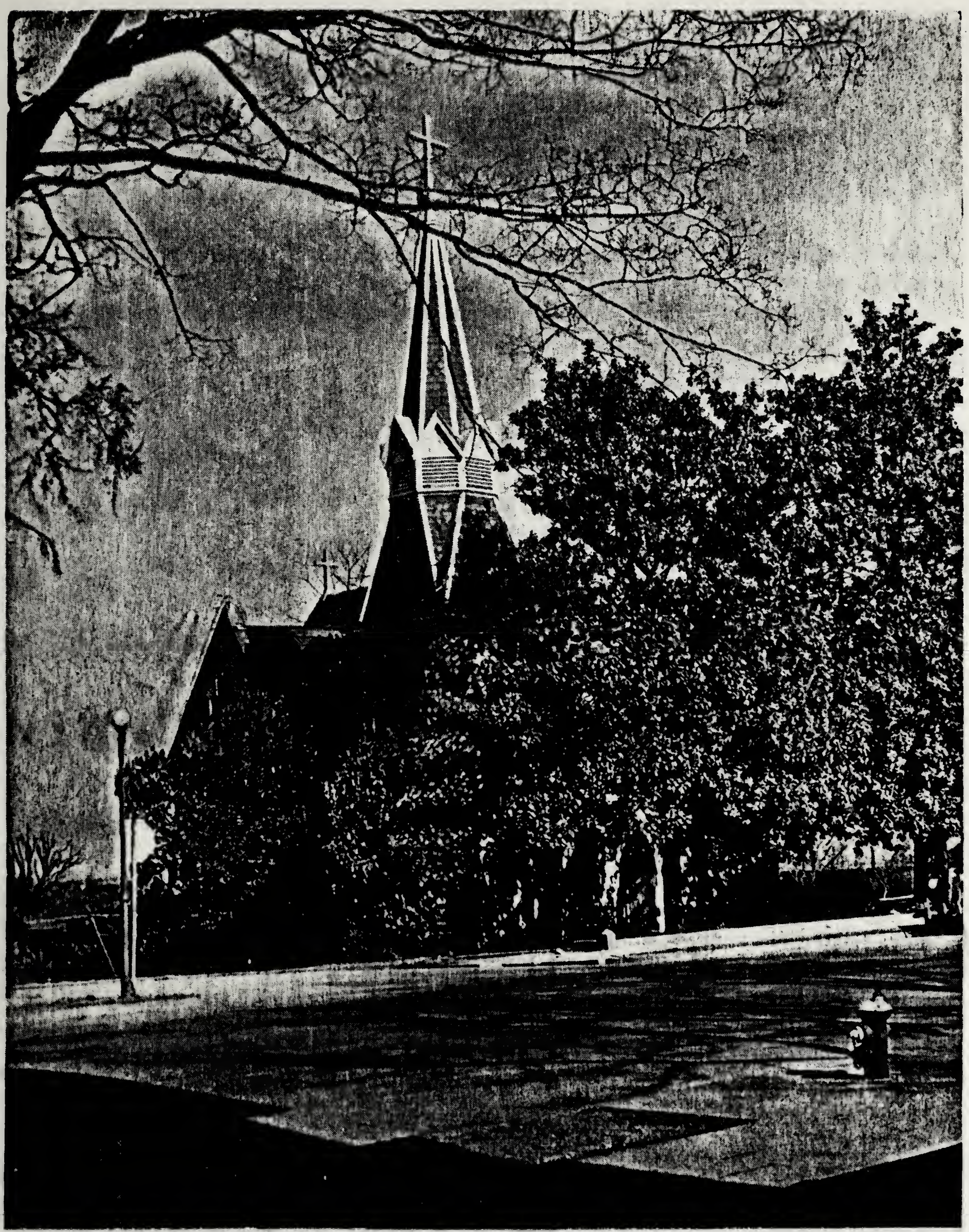
"Mrs. Marshall is the mother of six children, three of whom are still living: Captain Calhoun Marshall and Mrs. Lizzie Marshall Cason, of Anderson, S. C., and Miss Kate Marshall who makes her home with her mother. Two grandchildren, Henry Cason of Anderson, and Mrs. William Z. Penland, of Ashville, N. C., whose two children are the only great grandchildren." (Note a: Mrs. Marshall celebrated her one hundred and third birthday, March 17, 1935, St. Patrick's Day.

The following is from a letter of Dr. Alester G. Holmes, Clemson College, S. C., April 4, 1934:

"Lt. John Calhoun Clemson, C. S. A. (of whom also see First Edition), was a son of Thomas Green Clemson, born at 4th. and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and Anna Maria Calhoun Clemson, a daughter of John C. Calhoun, and niece of Colonel James Calhoun of "Millwood," brother of Mrs. John C. Calhoun, she being before her marriage Floride Calhoun."

"Thomas Green Clemson was the founder of Clemson College. The people of South Carolina are just begining to realize that this college bears the name of a most eminent scientist, who had been a leader in the field of scientific agriculture before the War Between the States. The Clemsons were living at Bladensburg, Md., when the war began, and father and son came to Pendleton, near Clemson, where the son enlisted in Orr's Regiment, as you know."

The compiler had the pleasure of seeing this outstanding institution, which has done so much for agriculture, when on a trip south in 1921. The college and its steady growth is a most fitting tribute to its distinguished founder and to those who have carried on throughout the years. The grounds, trees and shrubs are also very impressive. Mr. Dupre, of Abbeville, and his sons, Julius, Willie, Frank and Mason, all of whom the Dundas family had the pleasure of knowing personally, was the horticulturist at Clemson for some years, and took much interest in this particular field and in agriculture in general.



CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART,
ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Memorial to John J. Enright, Sr., who emigrated from Ireland in the early 1800s and settled in Abbeville. Built 1885-86; dedicated 1886 by Bishop H. P. Northrup, of the Diocese of Charleston, South Carolina.

The magnolia trees (two) in front were purchased in Augusta, Georgia, and planted by William Oswald Dundas.

Miss Mary E. Roche, of Columbia, S. C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Roche, of Abbeville, very kindly sent the following additional early history of the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Abbeville:

The Rev. Fathers F. A. Schmitz and John J. Woolahan preceeded Father Monaghan on the Greenville mission (which embraced Abbeville), and was succeeded by the Rev. Fathers McCormick, Alphonse Hirschmeyer (Baron Von di Wiede, an Austraian Nobleman), Budd, Gwynn, and McElroy.

Members of the congregation (when Mass was offered in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Enright, and Mr. and Mrs. William Oswald Dundas, and at the time of the dedication of the church by Bishop H. P. Northrup, 1886:

Mrs. John J. Enright
John J. Enright, Jr.,
Thomas Enright,
Hugh McElhone, (later editor of "The Catholic Mirror," Baltimore, Md.),
Corrie Kelly,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Roche,
Patrick Roche,
Kate Roche,
James L. Roche,
Sarah Roche,
Thomas McGettigan,
Francis Cunningham,
John Scully,
Giuseppe Magliana

Mrs. Milledge L. Bonham, (wife of General Milledge L. Bonham),
Milledge L. Bonham, Jr.,
Proctor Bonham,
Mable Bonham,
Mr. and Mrs. William Oswald Dundas
John Marron Dundas,
William Hesselius Dundas,
Eliza Dyer Dundas (now Sister Mary Oswald, Order of Notre Dame of Namur, Columbus, Ohio,),
James Douglas Dundas,
Francis de Sales Dundas,
Mary Young Dundas,
Joseph Anthony Dundas, (born at Abbeville, July 6, 1880).

Aunt Polly and Aunt Eliza Pope (colored).

The Reverend Mother Patricia, Mother Superior for twenty seven years of the Ursuline Academy, Greenville, South Carolina, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Enright and his first wife, the former Miss M. Corley. Mother Patricia entered the Order of the Ursulines at an early age, and celebrated her "Golden Jubilee" therein in the early 1920s. (The Ursuline Order, founded in 1535 by St. Angela de Mericia, and especially devoted to the education of young girls, has also helped to spread throughout the world the name of St. Ursula and the Order of the Ursulines).

Abbeville had two newspapers in the early days, "The Abbeville Medium" and "The Press and Banner." The Medium was later merged with The Press and Banner, and the paper is now published as "The Press and Banner and Abbeville Medium." The Medium was established by General Robert R. Hemphill, who was editor and publisher for many years. The compiler recalls his daughter, Mary, (now Mrs. Mary Hemphill Greene), was also very active in the many details of publication, and she now writes for a number of southern news-

papers. The Hemphill family has long been prominent in the field of journalism, among whom was also Calvin Hemphill, brother of General Hemphill, and for some years editor of "The Charleston News and Courier," and later of "The Spartanburg Herald."

General Hemphill married in 1870 a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, of Spartanburg, S. C. After Mrs. Anderson's death she was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. David Brewton, who gave her every advantage of good living people in those days. She graduated at the Due West Female College, was a brilliant conversationist and took much interest in events of the day. Mr. Brewton was the owner of the big mill on the Brewton place, operated for a time by Mr. Anderson. General and Mrs. Hemphill had nine children, seven of whom are still living.

The Press and Banner was established in 1844. Hugh Wilson was the editor and publisher for many years. Jim Martin, who served as a type-setter, in speed and efficiency, might well be classed as a forerunner of the linotype machine. The compiler often watched him, and just as often wondered how he could make his hands fly so fast and still set type accurately. The compiler's brother, J. Douglas Dundas, was also a type-setter on The Press and Banner.

The compiler would be remiss indeed did he fail to mention the doctors of Abbeville; M.Ds. of the horse and saddle bag and horse and buggy days, and in a wide district which often required long trips to see patients; quite a contrast to modes of travel in later years:

Doctors Mabry, Gerry, Marshall, Taggart, Hill, Calhoun and Nuffer, M.Ds., and Doctors Don Henry Wilson and Goode Thompson, D.D.s., all of whom not only set but also maintained a high standard in their chosen profession.

Dr. Mabry, had three sons: John and Robert and Tompkins. John was the owner of two fine horses; Sawney, a roan and Ginger, a sorrel, and he sometimes took us in a light spring wagon to visit Colonel James Edward Calhoun, at Millwood. Sawney was steady and quiet, but Ginger certainly measured up to his name as the compiler learned when attempting to ride him, bareback, accompanied by his brother, J. Douglas Dundas, on the Colonel's Bob and Tommy Walker on Sawney, to water at the head of the mill race. And Oh Boy! What a job to try to stick on! But Ginger finally won out by landing his would be rider somewhere in the pasture field, without, however, thank the Lord, serious mishap.

In addition to the medical and dental fraternity, Abbeville had two pharmacies. The older of the two was established by Dr. Penney whose son, George, succeeded him. In the 1880s, the second was established by Dr. Brooks Speed on the west side of the town square. Associated with him were Frank Dupre, and Samuel Visanska, whose brother, Walter, later became a prominent attorney in Atlanta, Georgia.

About two miles northeast of the square in Abbeville are Upper Long Cane Church, established 1763, and the old cemetery nearby, with its first grave dated 1765. Within this hallowed spot rest the soldiers of seven wars, among them Frederick William Selleck, hero of Carita de Beleu in the Mexican War.

Twelve miles north of Abbeville is Due West, the home of Erskine College.

In the latter 1880s the compiler spent a very pleasant day at Due West during commencement exercises; a very enjoyable trip in a hack with Lewis H. Russell and his sisters—the Misses Nettie and Josie and Addie; Hert Parks and Douglas Dundas.

The three following articles in "The Index-Journal" (Greenwood, S. C.,), of September 16, 1949, are not only interesting but also, together with the pictures in the paper and post cards sent by Mrs. Greene, show the steady growth of the college and town during the past century.

(1) *"DUE WEST NAMED FOR OLD SETTLER DE WITT."*

"Due West, the home of Erskine College for 110 years, has interested people of this state and others partly because of its unusual name. Many stories as to its origin have arisen and have been told and retold but the most authoritative source available is this information compiled and written by J. M. Lesesne, Ph. D., head of Erskine's history department for a number of years. Following is Dr. Lesesne's story."

"The Cherokee Indians inhabited the region around the present Due West, but so far as is known there was never an Indian village anywhere near the present town. The white man began to settle on land in this area in the 1750s. The Cherokees resented this encroachment and a terrible war broke out between the races in 1759. After two years of warfare the whites were able to defeat the Indians with the help of a goodly number of British soldiers."

"The treaty of peace marking an end to hostilities established restraining lines above which the white man was forbidden to settle. These lines were surveyed from a point on the Reedy river, north to the Carolina boundry and west to the Savannah river. They are roughly the present boundaries between Spartanburg and Greenville counties and Anderson and Abbeville counties. This treaty had the effect of reserving for the Cherokees the land now contained in the counties of Anderson, Oconee, Pickens and Greenville. This northwest corner of South Carolina became known as the "Indian land."

"Years before these events took place a definite route had been followed by the white traders from Charleston to Keowee, the capital town of the lower Cherokee Indians. This route became known as the Keowee Path, and it was the chief interior trade route of colonial South Carolina.

"A man by the name of De Witt (pronounced Du ett or Du Wet) settled on this path at the place where the Indian boundary crossed it. This spot became known to the traders as De Witt's Corner—the corner of the white and Indian land. It evidently became an improtant landmark and stopping place in the days just prior to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. It was during this war that the whites drove the Cherokees from South Carolina, and at De Witt's Corner in 1777 a treaty was made in which the Indians agreed to surrender their remaining lands in the state. The exact site of De Witt's Corner would be hard to locate today, but it must have been a little south and west of the present Honea Path."

"During the years following the Revolution the name changed to Due West Corner. The exact reason for such change has never been definitely shown. Some have tried to explain it by saying that the neighborhood expanded due west of the original site, or that the old Keowee Path made a due west turn in the vicinity. The best explanation appears to be that the name is just a corruption of the original name, based on the pronunciation which was Du Wet or Du ett. We know that the places (De Witt and Due West) are the same for records dating from the 1820s use the names interchangeably."

"During the 1830s the "Corner" was gradually dropped and, except for an attempt to change the name of the place to Selma, it has remained Due West for over a century. The name has also referred to this particular locality since the 1830s."

(2) *"EARLY DUE WEST COLLEGE DAYS RECALLED BY DREAMER."*

"One of the oldest living graduates of the old Due West Female College (later changed to Due West Woman's College and in 1927 united with Erskine), is Mrs. Jennie Anderson Kennedy of Due West, widow of Seldon Kennedy, Sr."

"Mrs. Kennedy has an unusual reputation for her dreaming and has had an interesting life influenced to a large extent by a single dream she had in 1878. Her story written this year for the Due West Weekly, follows:"

"From my earliest childhood I could always tell a dream at the breakfast table every morning. So many of my dreams came to pass I was soon called, "The Dreamer," in my family."

"Since moving to Due West I have been asked several times why I came here to college. My reply was, "Because of a dream I had which changed my future life." My sister and I went to college in Florence, Alabama. After my sister graduated in 1878 I was to return to Florence the next fall for my senior year."

"It was not considered safe in those days for a girl to travel alone. My father engaged a minister who was going to Georgia, to see me to Atlanta. We had to wait in Atlanta between trains a day and a night. The train which we were to take left Greenville at 9 AM. When I went to breakfast I was not dressed for traveling. My father asked if I were sick and I replied, "No, but I had a dream last night." All of the family giggled at that remark. I said to my father, "let me tell you my dream first and then you get the paper and see if it is true." I dreamed that an epidemic of Yellow Fever was sweeping the country from Atlanta to New Orleans; that Atlanta was quarantined; and that the college at Florence, Alabama, would not open. The paper had big headlines with the news as I had dreamed it. Since I was not quite sixteen years old, my parents decided to keep me at home one year."

"The next year I was sent to the Due West Female College. This journey took all day as it was made in a carriage."

"There seems to be an atmosphere in this little town that lures one back to it if he has ever tarried here long. The older generation who lived in Due West

when I was in college have passed on to their reward. I am the only one of my classmates still living, and feel like the last rose of summer left blooming alone. I am 86 years old and still dreaming, so I can't tell my readers how old they must be to cease to dream."

(3) *"RAILROAD SHORTER THAN MOST, BUT WIDE AS ANY JOINED DONALDS-DUE WEST."*

By Harold Leith,
Erskine College, Class of 1949.

"The plan which was brought before a town meeting in Due West in 1906 was received by some in a very skeptical manner, but was promoted by a few of undaunted foresight."

"The proposal was to build a four and one half mile railroad from Due West to Donalds to meet the Southern. The idea that a railroad of that size could operate and show a profit was scoffed by the best railroad authorities. Although its success was doubted, it was given the townspeople's whole hearted support."

"Only after persistent effort did R. S. Galloway, the chief promoter, receive permission of authorities in Washington to build the railroad. Work was finally completed by Christmas Eve, 1907. It was on that day that engine, combination baggage and passenger car and freight car made its first run to meet the Southern at Donalds."

"The engine was one that had ben used on the elevated railway in New York and on arriving in Due West became the first of three engines affectionately dubbed the "Dinky."

"The railroad prospered and until 1920 passenger travel equaled freight traffic. Often during commencement seasons at Erskine College more than a thousand passengers were handled. On such occasions as this and the opening of school, the Southern added to the equipment and coaches were strung from the depot to the graveyard, making two engines necessary to pull them."

"During the thirty three years of existence, the late R. S. Galloway, Sr., was the railroad's president. He often boasted with a twinkle in his eye that "it might not be as long as some, but it was just as wide as any of them." He operated the road on a profit basis, and officials of large railroads were amazed at how the small enterprise was able to show a profit when larger companies were operating in the red."

"In the twenties, automobiles and buses made passenger service unprofitable and it was discontinued but the Dinky and freight cars still supplied Due West with coal, lumber, fertilizer and the material to pave its streets. In 1940 increasing use of trucks had reduced the profits to such an extent that it was necessary for the railroad to discontinue all operation. The Dinky and track were then sold for more than they originally cost."

"Even though the Dinky is gone, its memory will long resound in the tradition which has shrouded it."

"During its existence it ran only once on the Sabbath, and that was an errand of mercy. A woman was being sent to the hospital in Charlotte and the Donald's road, being topsoiled, was impassable. It is said that some colored people on their way to church that day saw the train and went home thinking they had the days mixed up."

"No whisky was ever carried to Due West by the railroad and on occasions, certain jugs were left on the platform in Donalds."

"The track ran nearly north and south but the train went Due West. This appeared in Scott's syndicated column. Scott, Ripley and others gave the unusual features of the railroad nation wide publicity."

The following extracts are from "AN ESSAY ON NINETY SIX," by James Henry Rice, Jr., A.B. S.C. College), Superintendent of Schools, Chester, S. C., and published in 1893:

NINETY SIX AND HER TRADITIONS.

"How shall I write the history of Ninety Six? How must her romances be spun, that others may catch the thrill and feel the glow I feel as they live and move before me? That old Star Fort; the ruined hotel; the spring in the valley between; the Kate Fowler Branch, creeping lazily past to the eastward; the grave-yard in the woods nearby, railed around with iron—all have voices to me and have told their tale, each in its own way. The hills, broken in gentle undulations like sea waves, covered with wild pea and clover, send forth innumerable tiny fountains that trickle off in silver brooklets until their waters discharge into Willow Ford Creek, yellow and muddy then.

The Redoubt commands the country. A mile to the south-east rises a series of low mounds. These and relics scattered athwart the hillsides near and far attest the Indian's presence. In this region he reveled. Here shot the deer and turkey; here made arrows to trade with the coast tribes; here held councils of war and danced the war dance; here wooed the maiden of his choice, and here at last was gathered to his fathers, with dog, bow and arrows and food beside him to share the long journey to Yamoyden, the land of bliss where dwelt the Wacondah. Here the Cherokees had a powerful village and grew their finest maize, on the Saluda—the Maize River.

And fair to look upon was this region then—a goodly land. The soil was fertile. Upon the streams flourished the maiden cane, which dwindled toward the hills and was lost in swards of grass tangled masses of wild pea and clover. At last the forest, sombre and majestic, shut out the view. In its solitudes the deer rested; and bear, catamount, panther and wolf lurked in its gloomy recesses. Call of turkey and chirrup of squirrel made answer to babble of brook, and sough of wind among the tree tops. Shad, herring and trout spawned in the rivers and creeks; while over the expanse of prairie, herds of buffalo and elk grazed at will.

The forests furnished a variety of delicious nuts, such as the chestnut, hickory-nut, scaly-bark, chinkapin and walnut; together with fruits choice and wholesome. Over this paradise the Indian was lord and master.

Upon the light sward, starred with tiny daisies, trod the Indian maiden, and drank in the pure, fresh air of God, not sullied by lust and hate; not polluted with vices which infest a higher civilization—and her nuptial bed, like Eve's, "was a soft bank damasked with flowers."

It was the Golden Age of that ill-starred race; a very Utopia caught and hidden in the wilds of this new found land. Beautiful was Ninety-Six then; beautiful yet, though for a century and a half man has defaced it.

In 1750, Capt. James Francis, his son, Allan Francis and a brother, Henry Francis, with two others, Gowdy and Savage, built a trading post at Ninety-Six. Their trading led them into the Cherokee country, their relations with the Indians being at first friendly. These children of nature were mercurial in temperament, and a winter of great severity having set in, they held councils and decided on a war of extermination. Kuruga was at this time king of the Cherokees. His daughter, Cateechee, had conceived a passion for young Allan Francis, and the story goes that she set out secretly at night for the white man's settlement to make known the plot. Keeping account in her rude way, she named each stream she crossed by the number of miles traveled. Arriving at the post, foot-sore and weary, she said she had come just ninety-six miles. So, to this day, the place is called in memory of her. Whether this part of the legend be true or not, the settlers were warned and were ready for the attack when it came."

"Cateechee was afterwards captured by her father's men, and with her Allan Francis. They were taken by forced marches into the Indian country and there the alternative of joining the tribe or suffering torture at the stake was given Francis. He refused to become renegade to his race, and when at the stake was rescued by a company of British rangers. For the benefit of the curious, it is well to add that Cateechee became wife to Allan Francis, and the tradition of the elders affirms that she made him a loyal and loving wife."

"Ninety-Six did not furnish Tories alone. Some of the staunchest Whigs did she send for the defence of liberty. Many of the names have come down to us; yea! some live yet in their descendents. Andrew Pickens, the Legares, the Calhouns, Mayson, the Nobles, the Wardlaws, the Creswells, the Butlers, Simpkins and others equally noted, whom want of space forbids our mentioning—are some of the tried and true men who stood fast in this hour of trial."

"The village of Cambridge, or, as it is called in the despatches of the day, the post of Ninety-Six, was at this time the pivot of very extensive and critical operations." So soon as Ninety-Six was taken, the same writer adds, Greene intended to effect a junction with *La Fayette*. With this strong-hold standing, the American commander dared not leave South Carolina. To this place, accordingly, in May, 1781, Greene marched. The foraging squads were called in. Fortifications were strengthened. *FORT CHARLOTTE* possessed importance as a frontier post. It was found to be indefensible against large bodies of men, however. This and its remoteness from the seat of operations made it impracticable to mass troops there. Supplies were obtained for a long siege and, in grim expectancy, Col. Cruger, commanding at Ninety-Six, waited the American advance.

Cols. Clarke and Hammond were operating against Augusta. To aid them and further to remove a source of disturbance to officers and men, Col. Lee was sent there. General Andrew Pickens had been holding in check the garrison at Ninety-Six and preventing succor being sent to Augusta. It is not our purpose to laud men—even to dilate upon really meritorious deeds. We simply state events and their consequences. In the case of General Pickens, to whom justice has never been done, the rule might be waived with perfect propriety. Pure and upright of life, and possessing broad views and decision of character, his influence was ever mighty in upper Carolina. When Drayton and Tennant were sent into the interior, it was he that secured them respectable hearings and made their mission successful. Andrew Pickens was a host in himself. In 1780, when Charleston fell, submission was general. Even General Andrew Williamson bowed to the storm and has been accused of treachery to the cause. Hundreds of men were affected by Williamson's weakness. Many submitted and not a few deserted. In this evil time Andrew Pickens came to the front. He persuaded the people to wait and not commit themselves to a cause that must fail; for so he prophesied the result. He was the one great figure in the upper country in whom all trusted, to whom all deferred. Greene speaks of him with marked respect. His judgment was unerring and his modesty excessive. He claimed no credit for himself, and dispenses with his share in the taking of Augusta in a word. When he had induced families to remain in the Ninety-Six District, it was remarked that he was about to send his own to a place of safety. "They shall stay," he said curtly, and although packed up and actually in the wagons, the patriot made them unload and remain where they were. Arnold de Winkelried gave his life to his country; Pickens did more; he made those dearer to him than life remain in a lawless region without protection, that it might be a watch-word and an inspiration to his State. Glorious deed! It should have an abiding place in the changeless affections of posterity!"

"In 1783, by act of Legislature, Ninety-Six was divided into four counties, viz: Abbeville, Edgefield, Newberry and Laurens. The commissioners in the Ninety-Six District were Andrew Pickens, Arthur Simpkins, Thomas Brandon, Richard Anderson, Levi Casey, Philemon Waters and Simon Berwick."

"About this time the State made donations to Camden, Winnsboro and Ninety-Six for the purpose of founding colleges. At Ninety-Six a new town was begun, on a hill west of the old one, and was called Cambridge. The schools in question never amounted to more than grammer schools, but their influence was mighty. The impulse given to learning in these regions continues to be felt to the present day. We can only notice it at Ninety-Six. The town soon became a small center of culture and refinement. It paved the way for *Moses Waddell's great work at Willington*, and was the beginning of that advance which has made *Abbeville* the "Athens of South Carolina." (a)

(Note a). (Dr. Moses Waddell married a sister of John C. Calhoun, who died before she was twenty two years of age. He married, secondly, into the Pleasants family of Augusta, Georgia, opened a school there and John C. Calhoun went along

to study. At the time (John C. Calhoun) was not more than twelve years of age, but read books which would be hard on grown men. He did not enter the private Academy of his brother-in-law, Dr. Moses Waddell, until he returned from Georgia, where he stayed with the Waddell family until the Willington Academy was opened in the Abbeville district. (*Letter of November* 16, 1949, *from Mrs. Mary Hemphill Greene*).

The classics were studied and enjoyed over two hundred miles from Charleston. It begot generous sentiment and a liberal flow of ideas; and last, but most important, a race of gentlemen. Let us see. What more knightly man ever graced the ages of our history than *Milldge L. Bonham*—a hero of two wars, now gone above? And over him Ninety-Six flung her mantle. Can Andrew Pickens ever be forgotten "while fame her record keeps?" Preston S. Brooks, the fiery and impetuous cavalier, who scorned deceit, lived in sight of the Star Redoubt. There his home is now—beautiful Leeside—with a hush of peace about it; so solemn and still, as if mourning for its departed master, who was cut off in the prime and vigor of his days. All the Simpkinses, Wardlaws, Butlers, McGowans, Griffins, Lipscombs came from around it—while the great figures *Calhoun, Cheves, McDuffie, Noble and Burt* are products of this region, with a host of other distinguished men too numerous to mention. We believe it due primordially to the effect of Ninety-Six as a literary center.

"A later day happening of note at Ninety-Six was the celebration of the centennial in 1878. There had been a rousing Democratic rally here in 1876; Hampton, Sheppard, Butler, Moise, and other distinguished leardes were present. But two years after, there was the greatest jubilee in a quarter of a century. It had been widely advertised. First, there was a review of the military companies present, by Governor Wade Hampton, Lieut. Governor Simpson and *Ex-Governor M. L. Bonham.* The following companies appeared: Governor's Guards, Columbia, Capt. Hugh S. Thompson; Richland Volunteer Rifle Club, Columbia, Capt. R. A. Keenan; Columbia Flying Artillery, Capt. W. B. Lawrence; Edgefield Rifles, Capt. James Bonham; Edgefield Hussars, Capt. M. A. Marckert; Butler Riflemen, Hodges, Capt. W. Z. McGhee; Newberry Rifles, Capt. O. L. Schumpert: Abbeville Rifles, Capt. L. W. White; Star Fort Guards, Ninety-Six, *Capt. M. L. Bonham.* The troops formed at Ninety-Six station and marched two miles through a drizzling rain, in fine form, presenting a splendid appearance as they deployed in the road, with drums beating and colors flying. It was the same kind of weather when Greene advanced on Ninety-Six! There were said to be between 8,000 and 10,000 people present at the celebration, and Ninety-Six fed them with an open hand—did she not, ye who live to remember it? The centuries met there. Men who saw the end of the last were present at the glorification in this. We could describe the glittering miliary pageant, the blooming faces of the maidens, the courtly dames and the gallant gentry —but alas! a quarter of mutton fresh from the barbecue pit, brown as a berry and fragrant as wild thyme, haunts our memory and shuts out other visions. Could you get a whiff of it, friend, it would fill your soul with more melody than the rhymes of a dozen poets. Ninety-Six mutton

This stone marks the site of Willington Presbyterian Church, organized by the Rev. Moses Waddell, 1804, joined the Synod of the Carolinas, 1813. The building collapsed July 2, 1939.

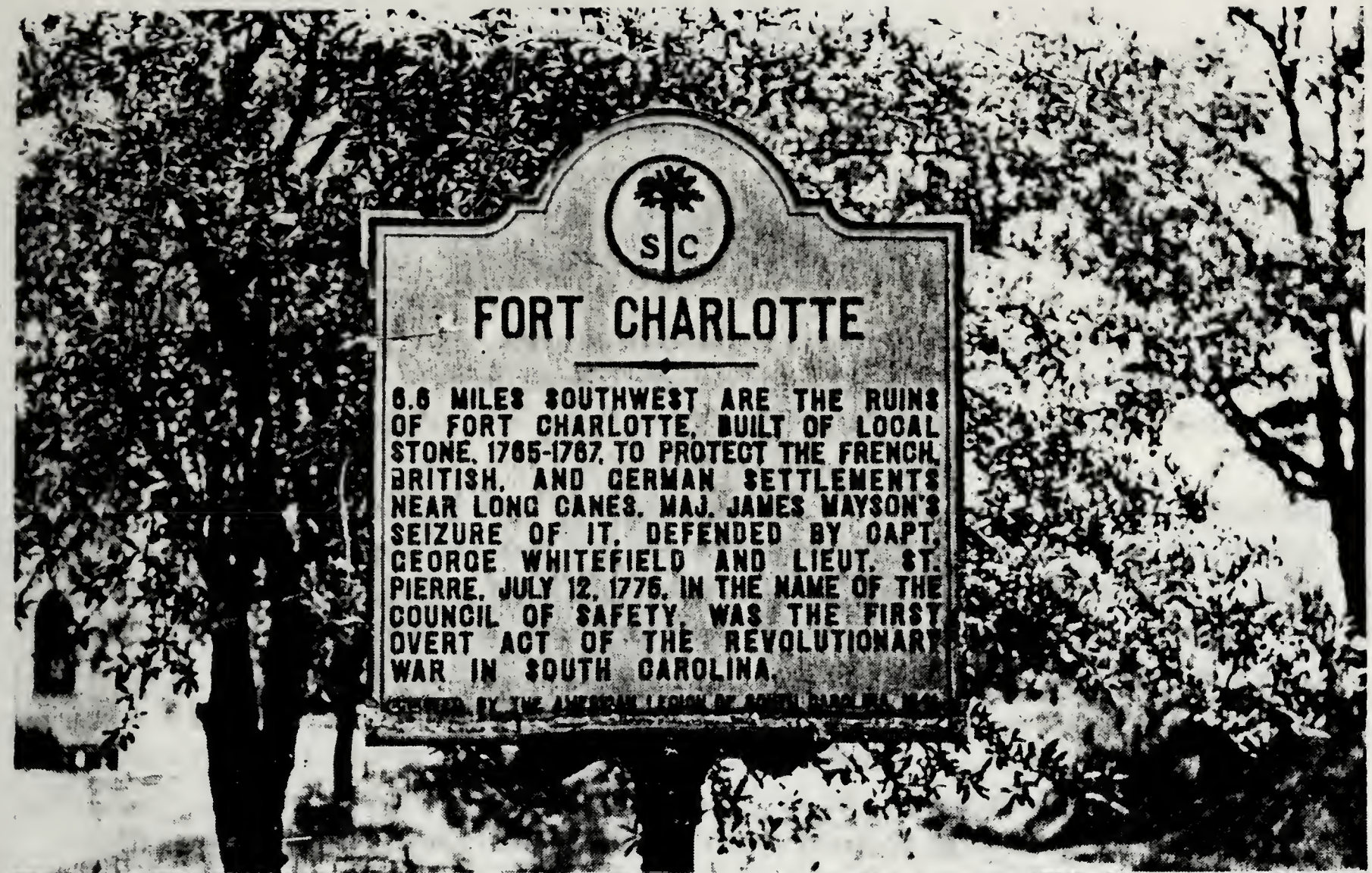
is the essence of poetry, music and flowers. The occasion closed with a ball, "where soft eyes looked love to eyes that spoke again."

"After the daylight the dark; and sorrow treads in the footsteps of joy. Over Ninety-Six and its environs the hush of silence has fallen. Naught but the foundations of a few houses remain, and these are half buried. The Star Fort frowns down from the crest on the walled spring in the valley, a pitiful reminder of Cruger. Above it the oaks wave; while under foot, glorious swards of clover are kissed by dew and rain—life ever springing in the very teeth of death."

There it all may be seen now, with its ineffaceable mementoes of an age gone by. But should all perish, its memory must live. The men who rose against oppression afore-time, will rise again, if need be, in their descendants. Every spot hallowed by associations such as these, and embalmed in the blood of heroes, is a standing menace to the tryant and oppressor. Teach youth to look at it; lead them to emulate the brave and good; and the safety of the common-weal is assured."

"Patriots of Ninety-Six and freemen of South Carolina, with this we salute you."

Compiler's note. (In the latter 1880s, in company with his brother, J. Douglas Dundas and many other Abbevillians, including General McGown and General Milledge L. Bonham II, the compiler recalls a very interesting and pleasant day at Ninety-Six when a county fair was in progress; a splendid display of cattle and other live stock; fruits, vegetables and other farm products, and he can fully attest to the "fragrance of the mutton" and other delectable viands served up in barbecue style, so temptingly described by James Henry Rice, Jr.).



Fort Charlotte, District of Abbeville, S. C.

Confederate Monument, Abbeville, S. C.

FORT CHARLOTTE

This old and very historic Fort on the Savannah river, and its significance in The American Revolution, is described in very interesting detail by Nora Marshall Davis in a pamphlet sponsored by Star Fort Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Greenwood, S. C., and published September 8, 1949. The following are extracts:

"Dr. Davis has made such an important study of this fort that the research should be preserved in permanent form and thus be available to students of South Carolina history and for the enlightened interest of citizens generally of this and other states."

"For Fort Charlotte has an important place in the history of the American Revolution. It appears certain that the seizure of Fort Charlotte from the British force in charge by armed representatives of the group of patriots moving to defy the great British government was the first overt act of such defiance within the borders of the rebellious colonies which later became the United States of America. The details of this seizure for the first time have been collected and put together in chronological form by Dr. Davis. This bold seizure of property of the British Crown may be said to have been the crossing of the Rubicon in the great struggle which made up the American Revolution and resulted in victory for the patriots who put liberty above personal safety or property security. The event thus becomes one of national significance. It does not antedate Lexington, scene of the first armed conflict between British troops and American patriots but Lexington did not involve any seizure of British Crown land. Fort Charlotte seized by American troops nearly three months after Lexington was the first event of its kind in the Revolutionary struggle."

"The original site of Fort Charlotte and is stone walls, now almost completely covered by sand and silt from the nearby Savannah river, will be deep in the heart of the reservoir to be created by back water from the hydro-electric power project dam at Clark's Hill twenty two miles above Augusta."

"Members of the D. A. R. in this section of the State have become deeply interested in an effort to have the remains of Fort Charlotte removed from the original site which will be covered by water within the next two years and rebuilt at some site above the water line and accessible to the public so that the old fort and all it stood for may be seen and known by all who visit it."

"The Star Fort Chapter, D. A. R., of Greenwood, has been very active in this effort and its activities have been directed by a committee consisting of the following members:"

"Mrs. J. C. Hemphill, chairman; Mrs. N. Gist Gee, Mrs. A. F. Broadwater, Mrs. John B. Sloan, Mrs. H. L. Watson, and Mrs. Calvin Kinard."

"This committee is active in the work of enlisting public interest in and support of the project of removal of the fort."

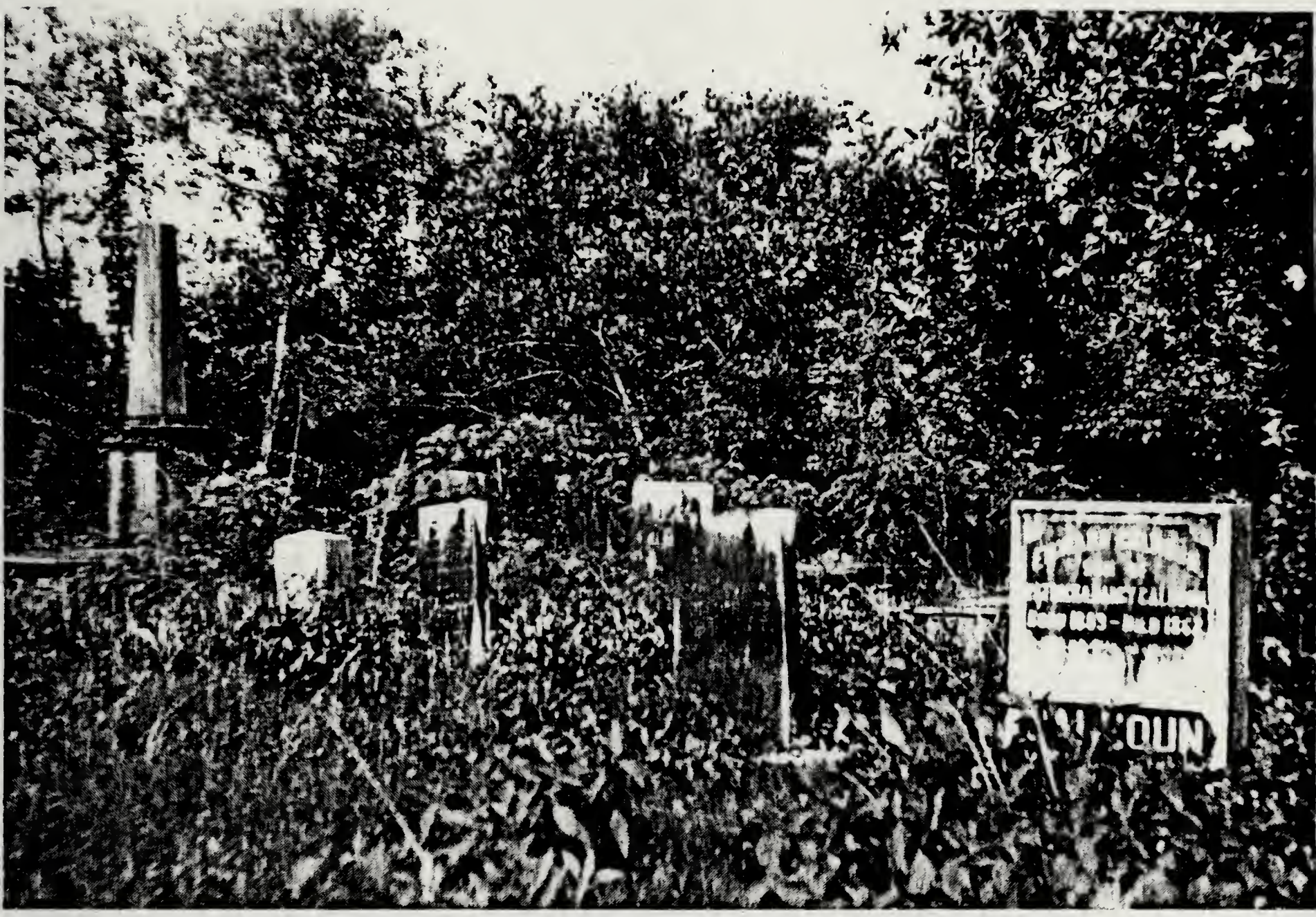
Compiled and published

as a little contribution

to the

John C. Calhoun Memorial at Abbeville, sponsored by Mrs. Mary Hemphill Greene; dedicated to Colonel James Edward Calhoun of "Millwood," and to the many friends of the Dundas family in Abbeville and district.

F. DE SALES DUNDAS.



PATRICK CALHOUN FAMILY BURIAL GROUND,
PENDLETON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

INSCRIPTION ON MARKER.

5.5 miles south east on this road is the burial ground of Patrick and Martha Caldwell Calhoun, parents of John C. Calhoun. Patrick was made deputy surveyor 1756; first representative from up country to Commons House of Assembly 1769—1772; member of first Provincial Congress 1775; of second 1775—1776; of General Assembly 1776 and frequently after until his death in 1796. His greatest service to his state was his successful fight for the circuit court Act 1762. Across the road is his home site.

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